Army Regulation 50–6

Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel

Chemical Surety

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
1 February 1995

Unclassified

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 50–6
Chemical Surety

This revision--

- Follows basic chemical agent surety policies set forth by DOD,establishing the surety requirements for chemical agents in this regulation(para 1-4).

- Designates the DCSOPS (DAMO-FDB) as approval authority for waiversandexceptions to policy requirements and reclamas to chemical surety inspections (para 1-8b).

- This regulation may be cited by commanders as authority forrequesting resources to implement authorized procedures that will enhance safety, security, or personnel reliability of chemical surety operations(para 1-8a(1)).

- Establishes HQDA (DAMO-FDB) as the authority to grant exceptions topolicyallowing non-U.S. citizens to gain PRP certification on a case-by-case bases(para 2-4j).

- Establishes a set of comprehensive rules, cited by situationalexamples,for the proper administration of the Personnel Security Investigations andClearance requirements for PRP (para 2-6).

- Disgnates the Director, U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency asthe sole recipient of the new revised Annual PRP Status Report (RCS DDPOL(A)1403), andthe requirement for submission by all MACOMS (para 2-26/27).

- Establishes policies and procedures for the transportation ofchemical agent in all areas within the U.S. and OCONUS(para 3-1).

- Incorporates interim change 101, dated 10 May 91, there by revisingthe Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Event ReportingProcedure (para 4-4).

- Revised the chemical agents policy and procedures for a new occupationalsafety and health program (para 5-1).

- Establishes a new chapter 9 providing guidance for managing chemical agentcontracts at government owned contractor operated (GOCO) and contractor ownedcontractor operated (COCO) facilities to include academic institutions anddemilitarization facilities (para 8-1).

- Establishes a new chapter 9 providing special guidance for researchchemical agents. In general, larger quantities and greater concentrations ofresearch chemical agents require morestringent safety, security, and accountability controls than smaller quantityof neat research chemical agent and RDTE dilute solutions (para 9-1).

- Establish a new chapter 11 providing requirements for Recovered ChemicalWarfare Material (RCWM) (para 10-1).

- Established a new Chemical Agent accountability chapter, highlighting newprocedural requirements (para 11-1).

- New chapter, on termination of surety status, prescribing the proceduresto follow for termination of surety status for an installation (para 12-1).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
1 February 1995

Army Regulation 50–6

Effective 1 March 1995

Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel

Chemical Surety

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publishes a revision. Because the entire text has been revised,no attempt has been made to highlight changes from the earlier regulation.

Summary. This regulation prescribes policies, procedures, andresponsibilities for thee Army Chemical Surety Program. Along with AR190–59, it also implements DOD physical security requirements (per DODD5210.65 and DODD 5210.42) for chemical agent material, weapons (includingbinary when uploaded with both components) and research, development, test,and evaluation (RDTE) materiel (per DODD 5160.5) as it pertains to suretymatters. It also provides controls for the recovery of chemical warfarematerial discovered during environmental remediation programs or by chanceduring other operations. It has been revised to update responsibilities,Chemical Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) procedures, transportationpolicies, chemical event notification, chemical accident or incident responseand assistance (CAIRA) operations, and inspection requirements. It alsoamplifies safety, security, and PRP requirements pertaining to chemicalsurety operations, including contractors.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all active U.S. Army commands,agencies, organizations, and contractors that have chemical surety relatedresponsibilities. This regulation also applies to the Army National Guard(ARNG) or the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR). This regulation is not applicableduring full mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is theDeputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. The Deputy Chief of Staff forOperations and Plans has the authority to approve exceptions to thisregulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. TheDeputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans may delegate this authority inwriting to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade ofcolonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains internalmanagement control review checklists for performance requirements specifiedin the Army Chemical Surety Program.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishmentof command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval of HQDA(DAMO–FDB), WASH D. C. 20310–0430

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unlessthey are authenticated by The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary ofthe Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unlesssooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chiefof Staff for Operations and Plans. Users are invited to send comments andsuggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publicationsand Blank Forms) directly to Headquarters Department of the Army, ATTN:DAMO–FDB, Washington, D.C. 20310–0430.

Distribution. Distribution of this issue has been made per DA Form12–9–E requirements for 50-series publications. The number ofcopies distributed to a given subscriber is the number of copies requested inBlock 2415 of the subscriber's DA Form 12–9–E. AR 50–6distribution is B for Active Army; ARNG and USAR.

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RESERVED

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose

a. This regulation prescribes policies,procedures, and responsibilitiesfor the Army Chemical Surety Program.

b. This regulation also—

(1) May be cited by commanders as the authority forrequestingresources necessary to implement authorized procedures that will enhance thesafety, security or personnel reliability of chemical surety operations.

(2) Does not restrict the authority of a commanderto deviate fromregulatory policies during an emergency.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referencedforms arelisted in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation areexplained in theglossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations andPlans (DCSOPS) has overallArmy Staff (ARSTAF) responsibility for the Army Chemical Surety Program,including chemical accident or incident response and assistance (CAIRA).

(1) The Director, Force Development,(DAMO–FD), as the HQDA focalpoint for chemical surety and NBC defense matters will——

(a) Establish overall policy for the Army ChemicalSurety Program.

(b) Establish Army policy for CAIRA and implementthe Army/FederalEmergency Management Agency (FEMA) Memorandum of Understanding for theChemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP).

(c) Function as the ARSTAF focal point for chemicalsurety matters.

(d) Integrate other ARSTAF program responsibilitiesinto the overallArmy Chemical Surety Program.

(e) Resolve reclames to chemical surety inspectionsconducted by TheInspector General (TIG).

(2) The Director, Operations, Readiness, andMobilization-(DAMO–OD) will provide the overall policy guidance and establishminimum physical security standards, criteria, and procedures for protectingchemical agent material.

b. The Director, U.S. Army Nuclear and ChemicalAgency (USANCA) will—

(1) Provide advice and assistance to the ARSTAF,major Army commands(MACOM) and other Army organizations on chemical surety matters by providingan interface between policy developers and operators.

(2) Conduct surety assistance visits to enhance theeffectiveness ofthe Army chemical surety program.

(3) Provide surety related information throughUSANCA publication.

(4) Perform other surety related tasks as directedby the DCSOPS.

c. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel(DCSPER) will establishpersonnel policy (to include alcohol and drug abuse prevention and control)in support of personnel screening associated with the Chemical PersonnelReliability Program. The U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) willmonitor military personnel reassignments and other personnel actions toensure that requisitions of PRP personnel are filled with qualified personnel.

d. The Assistant Chief of Staff for InstallationManagement (ACSIM) willprovide guidance on the application of environmental policy for storage anddestruction of the chemical agent stockpile and recovery operations forrecovered chemical warfare material (RCWM).

e. The Director, Army Safety Office, will—

(1) Establish safety policy and standards for theU.S. Army ChemicalSurety Program.

(2) Coordinate and approve safety waivers andexemptions to personnelsafety policies.

(3) Establish policy for the investigation ofchemical events.

(4) Review surveys, inspections, installationplans, and generalconstruction plans for chemical surety facilities and installations.

(5) Review the chemical agent safety programs ofMACOMs to ensureadequacy and compliance with HQDA policy.

f. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics(DCSLOG) will—

(1) Establish policy for the logistical support forthe Chemical SuretyProgram.

(2) Develop policy for chemical weaponssurveillance and assessmentprograms.

(3) Develop policy and guidance for transportingchemical agents andrelated materiel, chemical weapons, and recovered chemical warfare materiel(RCWM).

(4) Develop policy and guidance for ExplosiveOrdnance Disposal (EOD)support for chemical surety operations.

g. The Inspector General (TIG) will accomplishindependent assessments ofthe Chemical Surety Program through compliance inspections and systemicassessments.

h. The Surgeon General (TSG) will—

(1) Establish medical policy in support of the ArmyChemical SuretyProgram (including CAIRA).

(2) Maintain a postgraduate medical educationprogram for physicianssupporting chemical surety facilities and installations.

(3) Designate a medical consultant on chemicalsurety for HQDA.

i. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence(DCSINT) will ensurecounterintelligence support is afforded to the Army Chemical Surety Program.

j. The Chief of Public Affairs (CPA) will providepublic affairs supportfor the Army Chemical Surety Program.

k. The Judge Advocate General will provide adviceon the applicability oflaws to chemical surety operations.

l. The Commanding General, Forces Command(FORSCOM) will plan for andprovide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support and security forces to achemical accident or incident (CAI) site when requested by the initialresponse force (IRF) or service response force (SRF) commander.

m. The Commanding General, U.S. Army MedicalCommand (MEDCOM):

(1) Plan, direct, and supervise clinical,occupational, andenvironmental health service activities at installations with chemical suretymissions through the installation medical authority.

(2) Provide for medical training, as described inchapter 17 of DAPamphlet 50–6, for medical response teams and medical augmentationteams to support CAIRA operations.

(3) Provide trained staff for on-post medicaltreatment facilities insupport of installations and activities with chemical surety missions,including recovered chemical warfare material operations. The level ofmedical support will be sufficient to provide care for casualties associatedwith the most probable event (see DA PAM 50–6, chapter 6) and maintainback-up emergency medical support for on-post, contractor-operated medicaltreatment facilities supporting chemical surety operations.

(4) Upon request, serve as the contractingofficer's representative(COR) to review health services provided by medical contractors at chemicalagent storage and disposal facilities.

(5) Provide industrial hygiene support forinstallations and activitieswith chemical surety missions. Industrial hygiene support will meet therequirements of AR 40–5 and TSG medical policy.

n. The Commanding General, U.S. Army InformationSystems Command (USAISC),will support installation chemical surety operations and CAIRA responseforces as necessary with information systems support. Pre-planned SRF supportwill include video teleconferencing and satellite communication packages tobe implemented in the event of CAI.

o. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Training andDoctrine Command(TRADOC), will—

(1) Establish a chemical surety program per thisregulation.

(2) Establish CAIRA plans for TRADOC installationsmaintaining custodyof chemical agent.

(3) Provide the on-scene coordinator (OSC) andappropriate IRF staffoutlined in Chapter 2 of DA Pam 50–6; and response forces for CAIs onTRADOC installations maintaining custody of chemical agent. If an SRF isrequired, provide the SRF commander and coordinate with AMC for additionalSRF staff and technical CAIRA response assets.

p. The Commanding General, U.S. Army MaterielCommand (AMC) will—

(1) Establish a chemical surety program per thisregulation.

(2) Identify user needs and establish anacquisition program forspecialized personal protective clothing and equipment.

(3) Identify, establish, and maintain trainingprograms to support theArmy Chemical Surety Program.

(4) Provide technical advice and assistance onchemical agents andsupport equipment to other commands and agencies.

(5) Provide technical escort service for thetransport of chemicalagent material and RCWM.

(6) Advise the Commanding General, U.S. ForcesCommand (FORSCOM), ofthe status of chemical agent shipments to ensure CAIRA support.

(7) Establish a quality assurance/quality controlprogram forenvironmental and safety monitoring that includes certification oflaboratories, personnel, equipment, and reference standards in support ofchemical agent storage, research, development, and acquisition (RDA)operations; and demilitarization operations.

(8) Provide approval, support, and oversight ofcontractor owned-contractor operated (COCO) facilities used for research chemical agents.

(9) Act as lead command to develop and maintainstandard chemicalagent safety, surety, and security contract clauses, including laboratoryoperation technical procedures, for use in DOD RDA contracts and agreementsinvolving research chemical agents at COCO facilities.

(10) Operate a national inventory control point(NICP) for chemicalagent material.

(11) Establish, train, and maintain a IRF at AMCinstallations thatstore chemical agent material. TheIRF will be established as described inchapter 2, DA Pamphlet 50–6.

(12) Establish, train, and maintain a SRFcapability for responding toan Army CAI involving an accident at a storage site/demilitarization facilityand an accident involving off-site transportation/chemical weapons materialrecovery operations in CONUS. The SRF will be established as described inchapter 2 of DA Pamphlet 50–6.

(13) Provide IRF and SRF Commander, staff, andappropriate responseforces for CAIs at the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command(MRDC) on-post facilities maintaining custody of research chemical agents.

(14) Plan, budget, and execute the on post portionof the ChemicalStockpile Emergency Preparedness Program in accordance with program and DAguidance.

(15) Designate approved storage facilities for RCWMdiscovered withinCONUS. Coordinate with state officials as required. HQDA (DAMO–FDB)will, in coordination with the Department of State, designate storagelocations for items recovered from OCONUS.

(16) Provide for the design, testing, and operation(design control, technical specifications, plant systemization, prove out, and day-to-dayplant operations) of chemical disposal facilities. Coordinate designfeatures requiring changes in storage facilities, munitions handlingprocedures, or security procedures with storage site commanders.

(17) Establish, in coordination with MEDCOM, acomprehensiveoccupational health program for each disposal plant separate from MEDCOMinstallation medical treatment capabilities.

(18) Provide certification and oversight of allnon-medical GOCOfacilities maintaining custody of chemical agent material.

(19) Coordinate emergency transportation anddestruction plans withfederal and state regulatory agencies and provide regional and nationalagreements for transportation of RCWM classified as hazardous waste.

q. The Commanding General, U.S. Army MedicalResearch and DevelopmentCommand (MRDC), will—

(1) Function as a MACOM for the purposes of thisregulation.

(2) Establish a chemical surety program per thisregulation.

(3) Provide approval, support, and oversight ofCOCO facilities-requiring research chemical agent necessary to accomplish medical RDA efforts.

(4) Assist AMC to develop and provide standardchemical surety, safety,and security contract clauses for use in DOD RDA contracts and agreementsinvolving research chemical agents at COCO facilities.

(5) Provide a trained Medical Chemical AdvisoryTeam (MCAT) for CAIRAoperations to an OSC/SRF Commander within 8 hours following a CAInotification.

(6) Coordinate with AMC for IRF and SRF commanders,staff, andappropriate response forces for CAIs at MRDC facilities having custody ofresearch chemical agent.

r. Commanding General, U.S. Army, Pacific(USARPAC) will—

(1) Establish a chemical surety program per thisregulation.

(2) Establish, train, and maintain an IRF and SRFcapable of respondingto an Army CAI in the USARPAC area of responsibility. Coordinate with AMCfor additional technical SRF staff or CAIRA response assets as required.

s. Commanders of activities and organizations withassigned missions tomaintain custody, handle, or transport chemical agent material will establishcommand surety programs.

t. Commanders hosting chemical disposal facilities(in the case ofJohnston Atoll, Commander, USACAP) will—

(1) Establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)with AMC for eachchemical disposal facility that specifies the detailed responsibilities andworking relationships between the host command and AMC tenant disposalactivities. The MOU should outline, review, and address procedures for eachspecific function required to exercise command responsibility of theinstallation.

(2) Ensure emergency response, environmentalcompliance, medicalsupport, chemical surety, community relations, and other activities necessaryfor safe efficient destruction of chemical stocks and close out of unitarychemical activities are coordinated with AMC.

(3) Halt any chemical storage or disposal plantoperation when unsafeor environmentally unsound operations are observed.

(4) Establish (in coordination with the AMC andMEDCOM) overall medicalsupport for chemical storage and disposal operations. This does not includedisposal plant occupational health programs.

u. Commanders responsible for contracts requiringcustody of chemicalagent material will—

(1) Ensure that DA approved surety clauses areincluded in eachcontract requiring the use of chemical agent or RDTE dilute solutions ofchemical agent.

(2) Ensure that contracts are modified to reflectupdates to thisregulation and supporting regulations.

1–5. General

a. This regulation provides policy pertaining tochemical agents.

(1) Categories of chemical agents and a list ofchemical compoundsconsidered as chemical agents under provisions of this regulation are atappendix B.

(2) Some subcategories of research chemical agents,such as RDTE dilutesolutions, small quantities of neat chemical agents used in RDTE,experimental chemical agents, and RCWM require only limited security andsafety measures, depending on the relative dangers involved in their use,storage and transportation. Specific guidance is contained in chapter 3(Transportation), chapter 9 (Research Chemical Agents) and chapter 10(Recovered Chemical Warfare Material).

b. Not used.

1–6. Chemical Surety Program Concept

a. The chemical surety program is a system ofsafety, and security

controlmeasures designed to provide protection to the local population, workers, andthe environment by ensuring that chemical agent operations are conductedsafely; that chemical agents are secure; and that personnel involved in thoseoperations meet the highest standards of reliability.

b. Surety is a commander's program that is focusedon the safe and securestorage and destruction of the chemical agent stockpile and recoverednon-stockpile, and the safe research and development of chemical defensivemeasures. The commander is responsible for integrating the procedures andpolicies in the areas of safety, security, personnel reliability,environmental compliance, and other supportive functions into an effectivemanagement system. The intent of the Army Chemical Surety Program is toprovide tools to the commander with which to facilitate safe and secureoperations involving chemical agents.

c. Accountability of chemical agent must bemaintained throughout its life cycle.

d. Access to chemical agent will be restrictedto authorized persons.The number of persons afforded such access will be kept to a minimum and, tomaximize safety, the two-person rule will be strictly enforced (seeglossary).

e. Chemical surety activities include :

(1) Compliance with mandated and approved safety,operational, andtechnical procedures as outlined in AR 385–61, The Army Toxic ChemicalAgent Safety Program.

(2) Physical security measures to precludeunauthorized access or useof chemical agent material is outlined in AR 190–59, Chemical AgentSecurity Program.

(3) Procedures to assess the reliability ofpersonnel designated for orassigned to chemical duty positions through the Personnel Reliability Program(chap 2).

(4) Storage, handling, maintenance, transportation,and inventory ofchemical agent.

(5) Treatment and disposal of chemical agentmaterial.

(6) Emergency response, including CAIRA and CSEPP.

(7) Assessment of organizations and activities withchemical agentcustody, handling, or transport missions.

1–7. Chemical surety boards and officers

a. Commanders of installations, arsenals, depots,and other organizationsresponsible for chemical surety programs including chemical agent storage,movement, research and development, and demilitarization operations willappoint chemical surety officers and may establish local surety boards toassist them in accomplishing their chemical surety duties. Surety boards maybe consolidated at installation level. Commanders should assign duties tosurety boards as needed to assist in the administration of the command'schemical surety program.

b. The commander or his designated representativewill chair the suretyboard.

c. An active and dynamic chemical surety board canassist the commander inmanaging success of a command's chemical surety program. Surety boards mayassist the commander by–

(1) Serving as a focal point for surety issues.

(2) Reviewing surety directives of higherheadquarters to determineimpacts on the organization's surety program.

(3) Developing the command's surety program.

(4) Reviewing and recommending administrativeprocedures, operationaland contingency plans and procedures.

(5) Developing solutions to command surety problems.

(6) Recommending allocation of resources to supportsurety-related operational and training activities.

(7) Recommending local procedures to implement PRPscreening procedures.

(8) Fostering close coordination among all staffsections andactivities that participate in the command's chemical surety program.

(9) Reviewing procedures and criteria forsubmitting waivers (i.e., information, requirements, compensating measures, etc.).

d. Chemical surety board composition will dependon the command's missionand the staff elements and external support agencies that support it.

e. Chemical surety officers–

(1) Selection is based on their technical knowledgeof chemical agents,operational experience, and broad practical experience in chemical suretyprocedures. Surety officers must have direct access to the commander.

(2) Manage day-to-day operations of the command'schemical suretyprogram.

(3) Monitor and evaluate the command's chemicalsurety program.

(4) Act as the focal point for chemical suretymatters.

(5) Provide oversight for the safety, security,CAIRA, accountability,and personnel reliability program to ensure these programs are receiving thenecessary emphasis.

1–8. Supplemental guidance

a. This regulation —

(1) May be cited by commanders as the authority forrequestingresources necessary to implement authorized procedures that will enhance thesafety, security, or personnel reliability of chemical surety operations.

(2) Does not restrict the authority of a commanderto deviate fromregulatory policies and procedures during an emergency.

b. Requests for exceptions and waivers to thepolicies contained in thisregulation will be forwarded through command channels to HQDA(DAMO–FDB), Washington, DC 20310–0430.

Chapter 2
Personnel Reliability Program

Section I
General

2–1. Scope

This chapter establishes the Chemical Personnel Reliability Program(PRP).The PRP is an integral component of the Army Chemical Surety Program designedto ensure the highest possible standards of individual reliability inpersonnel occupying chemical duty positions. The PRP applies to U.S. citizenswho are active duty military personnel, DoD employees, and civiliancontractor personnel.

2–2. PRP purpose, management, and support

a. The purpose of the PRP is to ensure that eachperson who performsduties associated with chemical agents meets the highest possible standardsof reliability. Such reliability is accomplished through the initial andcontinual evaluation of individuals assigned to PRP duties.

b. The management of the PRP is a function ofcommand; however, personnelassigned to PRP duties are obligated to report any behavior or circumstancesabout themselves or others in the PRP that might reasonably be expected toresult in a degradation in job performance or reliability or could otherwiseadversely affect safety or security.

c. The PRP supporting agencies and supervisors ofindividuals performingPRP duties shall assist the reviewing and certifying officials in theirinitial and continuing evaluation duties by ensuring that all potentiallydisqualifying information is made available for their consideration.

2–3. PRP elements

The PRP is a DOD program. This program includes —

a. Identifying and designating chemical dutypositions.

b. Selecting, screening, and evaluating of candidates on the basis of validand favorably completed personnel security investigations (PSI); screening oflocal personnel records, and medical evaluations.

c. Conducting personal interviews and briefings bya certified official.

d. Certifying of PRP suitability by a certifyingofficial.

e. Assignment to a chemical duty position.

f. Continuing evaluation by supervisors, fellowworkers, certifyingofficials, and support agency personnel.

g. Issuing medical restrictions from performanceof chemical duties whenrequired.

h. Disqualifying unreliable personnel temporarilyor permanently whenwarranted.

i. Terminating PRP status administratively when anindividual is no longerassigned to a chemical duty position.

2–4. PRP Policy

a. In order to ensure the protection of thepublic, workers, and theenvironment; and safeguard against theft, loss, damage, sabotage, orunauthorized use, only personnel who meet the highest standards ofreliability will be granted unescorted access to chemical agents. Only thosepersonnel who have demonstrated the highest degree of individual reliabilityfor allegiance, trustworthiness, conduct, behavior, and responsibility shallbe allowed to perform duties requiring or controlling access to chemicalagents, and they shall be under continual evaluation for adherence to PRPstandards. Individuals who do not meet or maintain program standards will notbe selected for or retained in the PRP or assigned duties associated withchemical agents.

b. Except as noted in chapter 8, only military orcivilian DOD personnelwill be assigned to chemical duty positions.

c. The certifying official is the immediatecommander or if civil service,the director or immediate supervisor responsible for the performance of theassigned chemical surety mission—is directly responsible for the properimplementation of the activity's chemical PRP. Certifying officialrequirements for contractor activities are discussed in chapter 8. Theimmediate supervisor of the certifying official is responsible for performingthe duties of the reviewing official except as specified in subparagraph hbelow. Support agency personnel responsible for conducting initial screeningand continuing evaluation of individuals being considered for or assigned tochemical duty positions must ensure that all potentially disqualifyinginformation is provided either verbally or in writing to the certifyingofficial for consideration. Although the certifying official may requestinformation or advice from any activity capable of providing or interpretingsuch information, the decision to qualify an individual for, or to disqualifyan individual from the PRP is the sole responsibility of the certifyingofficial.

d. No one will be assigned to a chemical dutyposition until screened andcertified by the certifying official as being suitable for the chemical PRP.Prior to the assumption of certifying official duties, each certifyingofficial must be screened and certified into the PRP by the reviewingofficial.

e. The denial of eligibility or the revocation ofcertification forassignment to PRP positions is neither a punitive measure nor the basis fordisciplinary action. The unsuitability of an individual for assignment to PRPduties does not necessarily reflect unfavorably on the individual'ssuitability for assignment to other duties.

f. Certifying officials will —

(1) Ensure that personnel being considered forassignment to chemicalduty positions receive medical evaluations.

(2) Interview all candidates for assignment tochemical duty positions.

(3) Determine PRP suitability and ensure thatindividuals arequalified, trained, and proficient prior to being assigned to PRP dutypositions.

(4) Conduct continual evaluation of personnelassigned to PRP dutypositions (para 2–19).

(5) Promptly remove, or in contracted operations,direct the contractorto remove from chemical duties any individual whose reliability becomessuspect. In such cases, the certifying official will take prompt action toexpeditiously resolve the issue and either reinstate or permanentlydisqualify the individual.

(6) Ensure that all individuals submit tourinalysis to screen forillegal drug use prior to PRP certification.

g. Changes in the PRP assignment status ofmilitary personnel will bereported per AR 680–29, AR 600–8–104, DA Pam600–8–23, and AR 600–8–11.

h. A commander or director of an installation orfacility with a chemicalsurety mission may formally delegate authority to perform the duties of thecertifying official to subordinate supervisors who can maintain personalcontact with individuals assigned to chemical duty positions to allow forcontinual evaluation. Commanders or directors who delegate this authoritybecome reviewing officials, but remain ultimately responsible forimplementation of the chemical PRP. Guidance concerning authority forcertifying official requirements in contracted operations is provided inchapter 8.

i. Certifying officials with PRPs consisting of100 or more chemical dutypositions may appoint PRP monitors to assist in administering the day-to-dayfunctions of the PRP. PRP monitors may also be appointed at installation oractivity level to administer the consolidated day-to-day functions ofmultiple certifying officials. PRP monitor duties may include: coordinatingand disseminating PRP information to reviewing and certifying officials, unitcommanders, other supporting PRP monitors, and supporting staff agencies;indoctrinating and training PRP personnel on program objectives andprocedures; maintaining the CDPR; and otherwise assisting the certifyingofficial as needed.

j. Requests for exceptions to policy allowingnon-U.S. citizens to gainPRP certification will be considered by HQDA on a case-by-case basis. Suchrequests will be forwarded with justification through command channels to theDeputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, 400 Army Pentagon, ATTN:DAMO–FDB, Washington D.C. 20310–0400.

k. The supporting Medical Command MEDDAC/MEDCENCommander (or contractingofficer's representative) will designate, in coordination with theinstallation commander, competent medical authority to serve as medicalconsultant to evaluate and provide recommendations to the reviewing andcertifying officials on individuals' suitability to perform PRP duties. Thismedical authority will meet the requirements specified in paragraph2–15.

Section II
Chemical Duty Positions

2–5. Identifying chemical duty positions

a. Certifying officials will identify chemicalduty positions required formission accomplishment.

(1) The determination of chemical duty positionswill be based on theactual duties to be performed regardless of formal duty title.

(2) Chemical duty positions will be identified onthe activity'schemical duty position roster (CDPR) (see para 2–8).

b. Only certified personnel shall be assigned todesignated PRP positions.

c. Chemical duty positions are held by personnelwho—

(1) Require unescorted entry into a chemicalexclusion area or routineaccess to chemical agents under the two person rule.

(2) Control entry into limited or exclusion areasand precludeunauthorized access.

(3) Monitor intrusion detection systems (IDS) forlimited andexclusion areas. This requirement does not apply to military police personnelmonitoring IDS at on post Category III RDTE facilities or to contractpersonnel monitoring IDS at off post Category III RDTE facilities.

(4) Are armed and assigned to security posts (bothfixed and mobile) atlimited and exclusion areas.

(5) Control access to chemical agent duringmovements.

(6) Are pilots and crew of aircraft transportingchemical agentmaterial.

(7) Are certifying officials. Certifying officialsmust be eithermilitary or DoD civilians. Contractor personnel are prohibited from beingdesignated as certifying officials.

(8) Are IDS maintenance personnel for limited andexclusion

areas. Thisrequirement does not apply to contract personnel at off post Category IIIRDTE facilities.

(9) Are designated as key control officers forlimited and exclusionareas and key custodians for two person control system keys.

(10) Are material handling equipment operators anddrivers of vehiclesinvolved in the movement of chemical agent.

(11) Are members of the U.S. Army Technical EscortUnit requiringaccess to chemical agent.

(12) Are installation escorts designated to support chemical weaponsagreement inspection and/or monitoring teams requiring access to chemicalagent material.

d. Supplemental guidance is as follows:

(1) Unless otherwise required, the position of thereviewing official(the person who certifies the acceptability of the certifying official) neednot be identified as a PRP position.

(2) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and CAIresponse personnel arenot required to be in the chemical PRP. These personnel will be givenunescorted access only to the extent necessary to mitigate or eliminate ahazard during an emergency.

2–6. Personnel security investigations and clearance requirements

a. Prerequisites. Personnel assigned or scheduledfor assignment tochemical duty positions must have a valid (completed within the past fiveyears) favorably completed National Agency Check (NAC) and/or National AgencyCheck Plus Written Inquiries (NACI) or higher Personnel SecurityInvestigation (PSI) and possess a security clearance at a level commensuratewith the security classification of information required in the position. AnEntrance National Agency Check (ENTNAC) completed for first-term enlistmentor induction into the Armed Forces satisfies this requirement. Interimcertification is authorized for an individual who does not meet therequirement of a current ENTNAC, NAC, and/or NACI, that is, completed withinthe past 5 years, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The individual's favorable ENTNAC and/or NACand/or NACI and/orSSBI is more than 5 years old, and no break in active Federal service oremployment has exceeded 2 years since the date the investigation wascompleted. Service as a cadet at any of the four Service academies may beconsidered "Active service"; however, ROTC enrollment andreservists on active duty for training will not be considered "Activeservice".

(2) A new NAC and /or NACI must have been requestedand all otherrequirements of the PRP screening process have been completed.

(3) The individual must be identified tosupervisory personnel, entrycontrollers who directly control access to exclusion areas, and others asnecessary as having interim certification status. The CDPR, entryauthorization lists, and individual access badges must be specifically markedto designate interim certification status.

(4) The individual shall not be paired in atwo-person team withanother individual also having only interim PRP certification.

(5) Should the NAC and/or the NACI not be completedwithin 120 days ofthe date requested, the certifying official shall ascertain from CCF thereason for delay in completion. The certifying official shall then determinewhether to continue or withdraw the interim certification.

b. Supplemental guidance.

(1) The investigative requirements in*a* above willhave been met when the PSI was completed within 5 years of the date ofinitial assignment to a PRP position and no break in active Federal serviceor employment longer than two years occurred between completion of theinvestigation and initial assignment. In cases where the investigation endedmore than 5 years before initial assignment or where a break in activeFederal service or employment exceeded 2 years after completion of theinvestigation, the PSI is invalid and a new investigation is required.

(2) DA Form 873 (Certificate of Clearance and/orSecurity Determination) issued by the Commander, U.S. Army Central Personnel SecurityClearance Facility (CCF) is evidence of a favorable investigation. In theabsence of a DA Form 873, the certifying official must coordinate with thelocal security manager to determine if the existing PSI is favorable. Forcivilians who do not possess a security clearance, evidence of a favorableinvestigation is an overstamped Standard form 86 or Standard form 171.

(3) PRP certified personnel will be subjected to aperiodic reinvestigations (PR) commensurate with the level of required securityclearance as required by AR 380–67. The assignment status of anindividual assigned to a chemical duty position for whom a PR is submittedbased on an expiring PSI will change to interim certified effective the dateof PSI expiration pending completion of the PR. In addition, a PR or new PSI,as appropriate, will be initiated when the PSI is no longer valid, wheneverthe individual has been out of the PRP for more than 5 years, when there hasbeen a break in active Federal service or government employment exceeding twoyears, or whenever significant derogatory or questionable information orallegations have been provided to the certifying official.

(4) Except for contractor personnel as described inchapter 8,mandatory review of the investigative files (dossier) of a PSI by thecertifying official is not required for personnel being assigned to chemicalduty positions. Certifying officials may request, however, that dossiers bemade available for review whenever they believe it necessary (see AR381–45).

(5) PSIs completed on reservists or ROTC cadets areconsidered validfor PRP purposes as long as they enter active duty within two years of thePSI completion date. DOD contractor employment with access to classifiedinformation or in the PRP under the DOD Industrial Security Program may beconsidered the same as DoD employment.

2–7. Training requirements

Personnel assigned to perform chemical duties will be trained andqualifiedthrough formal instruction and/or supervised on the job training prior toperformance of such duties. Individuals that have not completed requiredtraining may perform PRP related duties only in the presence of PRP certifiedand trained individuals. Commanders in chemical duty positions are deemed asmeeting training requirements by virtue of position.

2–8. The Chemical duty position roster (CDPR)

a. Each organization or activity assigned achemical surety mission willestablish and maintain a CDPR to identify both the PRP positions establishedby the certifying official and the individuals certified to fill thosepositions.

b. The certifying official will provide a copy ofthe CDPR and any changesto the supporting personnel office, medical activity (to include thoseactivities that maintain the records identified in paragraph 2–18 ofthis regulation) or contract physician, dental facility, alcohol and drugcontrol officer, and security officer.

c. The certifying official or an individualdesignated to sign for thecertifying official will authenticate the CDPR by signing the last page.Individuals who authenticate the CDPR must be assigned to a chemical dutyposition listed on the CDPR.

d. The CDPR, which may be in any format, willcontain the followinginformation:

(1) Unit or organization designation.

(2) Effective date.

(3) Name (last, first, MI).

(4) Social Security Number (SSN) .

(5) Chemical duty performed. When an individual isassigned additionalchemical duties, separate line entries are not required for each chemicalduty performed.

(6) Medical surveillance category (A, B, C, or Dwhen applicable). See DA pam 385–61.

(7) Page number (e.g. Page 4 of 5).

(8) PSI type/date of completion (e.g. NAC/5 Feb 94).

e. Assigning an individual's name to a designatedPRP position on the CDPRcertifies that the individual is qualified, trained, and proficient inassigned PRP duties. Individuals who are interim certified will be clearlyindicated as such on the CDPR (This documents the certifying official'sjustification of the need for interim certification).

f. Names of personnel medically restricted ortemporarily disqualifiedfrom performing chemical duties will not be deleted from the CDPR.

g. Each certifying official is required tomaintain a CDPR. It ispermissible to consolidate the CDPR at the organization or installation levelprovided that the CDPR information of each subordinate activity is listedseparately and authenticated by each subordinate activity's certifyingofficial or designated individual. The designated individual must occupy achemical duty position on the subordinate activity's section of the CDPR.

Section III
Screening and evaluation procedures

2–9. General

The concept of personnel reliability is a vital element of theChemical Surety Program. An individual is presumed reliable when there is no evidenceof unreliability. In the absence of a test for reliability, the chemical PRPprovides a process for initial screening and continuing evaluation of anindividual's health, attitude, behavior, and duty performance while assignedto a chemical duty position. An individual's suitability for and retention inthe PRP are determined by the certifying official based on the absence ofevidence to the contrary.

a. Personnel will be screened and evaluated—

(1) Before being certified and assigned to chemicalduty positions.

(2) By the losing organization before departurewhen orders directreassignment to a PRP assignment at another organization or installation.

b. DA Form 3180–R will be completed for eachindividual screened andevaluated for the chemical PRP. The sequence of medical and personnelscreening and administrative processing may be adapted to meet the needs ofthe certifying official or agencies. Facsimile stamps will not be used forsignatures required on the DA Form 3180–R. A determination ofunsuitability may be made by the certifying official at any time during thescreening process. (DA Form 3180–R, which will be locally produced, islocated at the back of this regulation.)

c. Certifying officials of organizations receivingmedical support fromnon-Army medical facilities or from U.S. civilian contract physicians willprovide a copy of this regulation to the supporting medical facility contractphysicians for use in evaluating personnel for the chemical PRP.

d. An individual applying for civilian appointmentto a position requiringchemical PRP qualification will be screened and evaluated for the chemicalPRP before appointment. The certifying official is responsible for ensuringthat individuals applying for positions requiring chemical PRP qualificationmeet the criteria established in this chapter.

2–10. Previously screened personnel

a. Whenever a PRP certified individual istransferred to another PRPposition under a different certifying official, the individual must beinterviewed by the gaining certifying official prior to assignment to the newPRP position. A rescreening of medical and personnel records shall beconducted whenever the records are moved to a new organization or location.The rescreening of records shall ensure that the new certifying official hascurrent and complete information about the individual's job performance andreliability before the interview.

b. When an individual's last assignment was to achemical duty positionwithin the same MACOM, the individual may at the option of the gainingcertifying official be assigned to a chemical duty position based upon aninterview and the previous screening and evaluation. The DA Form 3180–Rfrom the individual's last assignment will be used. (The next blank line inPart V, DA Form 3180–R, will be completed to indicate that the requiredinterview and briefing was done. If all lines in Part V are filled, thecurrent DA Form 3180–R may be continued by entering the individual'sname, grade, and SSN and completing part V of a new DA Form 3180–R andstapling it to the current form). If this option is selected, therequirements indicated below will be met:

(1) PSI and security clearance (if applicable) willbe verified.

(2) The individual will be interviewed and briefedper paragraph2–16.

(3) Copies of the individual's DA Form 3180–Rwill be distributedper paragraph 2–16*e*.

(4) The individual will be trained for the newchemical duty position.

(5) The individual will be added to the CDPR afterthe demonstration ofproficiency in chemical duties being assigned.

c. When an individual's last assignment was to achemical duty positionoutside the MACOM or if the individual's last assignment was not to achemical duty position, a complete rescreening is required.

d. Personnel administratively screened for levy(paragraph 2–12) willbe completely rescreened by the gaining certifying official and a new DA Form3180–R will be executed prior to being assigned to PRP duties.

2–11. Reliability standards

The certifying official will determine the PRP suitability of anindividualbased on an investigation and evaluation of the individual's personnelsecurity eligibility, physical and mental capability, personnel and medicalrecords, and a personal interview. The certifying official will consider allrelevant facts on the individual's current and past duty performance, therecommendations expressed in the PSIs and medical evaluations, and theopinions of other agencies and personnel, as appropriate, to make the finaljudgment about an individual's reliability when performing PRP duties.

a. Qualifying factors. Selectionof personnel for thechemical PRP will be based on the following factors:

(1) Physical competence, mental alertness, andtechnical proficiency oraptitude commensurate with duty requirements.

(2) Dependability in accepting responsibilities,effectively performingassigned duties, and flexibility in adjusting to changes in a workingenvironment.

(3) Good social adjustment, emotional stability,and the ability toexercise sound judgment in meeting adverse or emergency situations.

(4) A positive attitude toward chemical duties andthe PRP.

b. Disqualifying factors. Any ofthe following traits,diagnoses, conditions, or conduct will normally (except as noted in b(1)(d),(e), (f) and b(2)(b) and (f) below) be considered disqualifying for thechemical PRP unless overriding evidence of reliable duty performance exists.The list is not all encompassing and contains only examples of disqualifyingfactors.

(1) *Alcohol Incidents, Dependence, or Abuse.*

(a) Alcohol incidents involving irresponsible useof alcoholicbeverage leading to misconduct, unacceptable social behavior, impairment ofan individual's performance of duty, adverse health impacts, or financialirresponsibility may be grounds for disqualification action.

(b) Individuals (military or civilian) involved inalcohol incidentsshall be either medically restricted or temporarily disqualified from thePRP, as appropriate, and referred for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention andControl Program (ADAPCP) evaluation (see AR 600–85). The ADAPCPevaluation will be completed within four working days from the date ofreferral. Upon receipt of the ADAPCP evaluation, the certifying official musteither initiate permanent disqualification action or restore the individualto assigned PRP duties, as appropriate—

(c) Determination of alcohol dependence or abusewill be made bycompetent medical authority as identified in paragraph 2–15*a*(1).

(d) Individuals (military or civilian) diagnosed asalcoholdependent shall be permanently disqualified from the PRP. These individualsmay request to be considered for PRP requalification after successfullycompleting a rehabilitation program prescribed by competent medical authorityidentified in paragraph 2–15*a*(1). A PRP qualificationscreening, including a complete medical evaluation with

a favorable prognosisby the competent medical authority, will be completed before requestingrequalification.

(e) Individuals (military or civilian) diagnosed asalcohol abuserswill, as a minimum, be temporarily disqualified from the PRP. Theseindividuals may be reinstated into the PRP after successfully completing aminimum of 90 days of a rehabilitation program prescribed by competentmedical authority identified in paragraph 2–15*a*(1) andreceiving a favorable prognosis by competent medical authority.

(f) When contractor employees are not authorizedparticipation inthe Army ADAPCP, private accredited alcohol abuse counseling and treatmentservices provided by the employer may satisfy the above requirements.

(2) *Drug abuse.*

(a) Drug abuse is the use or possession ofcontrolled substances, illegal drugs, or the non-medical or improper use of other drugs (e.g.prescription, over the counter, etc.) that are packaged with a recommendedsafe dosage.

(b) It is not the intent of this regulation toautomatically renderineligible for the PRP any individual who, before the effective date of thisregulation, has disclosed pre-Service drug abuse, or who has not yet beenasked to make such disclosure, and is currently certified for PRP dutiesafter having been formally screened in accordance with previous existingpolicy and guidance. Further certification of such individuals for future PRPstatus will be according to this regulation, except that previously disclosedand considered drug abuse and pre-Service drug use not required previously tobe disclosed, will not be the sole grounds for denial of certification or formandatory disqualification.

(c) Except for the category of individualsidentified insubparagraph 2–11*b*(2)(b) above or otherwise provided inthis regulation, any use, admitted or otherwise discovered, of illicit drugssuch as heroin, heroin derivatives, cocaine, "crack," PCP,LSD, "ecstasy," or other "designer" drugs,amphetamines, barbiturates, anabolic steroids, and other narcotic drugs notprescribed by proper medical authorities, will render an individualineligible for admission to or retention in PRP duties. Such individuals willnot be certified into the program and will be permanently disqualified. Theseactions will be made a matter of permanent record.

(d) Any individual found to have been involved inunauthorizedtrafficking, cultivation, processing, manufacturing, or sale of any narcoticor dangerous drug such as those mentioned above, or marijuana orcannabis-based products, will be ineligible for PRP duties.

(e) Any individual suspected of using illegal drugswhile in the PRPwill be either medically restricted or temporarily disqualified asappropriate and referred for an ADAPCP evaluation. The ADAPCP evaluation willbe completed within four working days from the date of the referral. Uponreceipt of the ADAPCP evaluation, the certifying official will eitherinitiate permanent disqualification action or reinstated into the PRP asappropriate.

(f) Pre-service experimental or infrequent use ofcannabis productsdoes not necessarily render an individual ineligible for consideration for orretention in a PRP position. An individual that (having disclosed pre-Serviceexperimentation or infrequent use of marijuana, hashish, or othercannabis-based products) was certified into the PRP may be retained in theprogram if medical evaluation conducted by competent medical authorityestablishes no cannabis dependency and there is no additional informationthat would cause the certifying official to doubt the individual'sreliability. It is incumbent on the certifying official to determine thedegree to which the pre-Service use affects the reliability of the individualbeing considered. Individuals determined to be ineligible for retention inthe PRP will be permanently disqualified; such action will be made a matterof permanent record.

(g) According to para 10–3, AR 600–85,all militarypersonnel performing PRP duties must undergo urine drug testing a minimum ofonce per year. DOD civilians working in, or tentatively selected for TestingDesignated Positions (TDP), will be required to be tested prior to beingcertified into the PRP (para R600–85 5–14). After certificationinto the PRP, civilians will be tested periodically on a random basis thatensures the deterrence value of the testing. See chapter 8 for drug testingrequirements for contractor employees performing PRP duties. Physiciansacting as medical review officers for civilian urine drug testing programswill not contact certifying officials with positive urine drug screeningresults as evidence of potentially disqualifying drug abuse until theemployee has been allowed the opportunity to document the use of prescriptiondrugs and discuss the test results with the physician. Upon verifying thepositive urine drug test result as evidence of unauthorized use, thephysician will notify the certifying official. If the physician determinesthat the positive urine drug test is the result of authorized use ofprescription drugs, however, the certifying official will not be notified.The physician should counsel the individual to promptly report the use of anyprescription medication to the certifying official (see AR 600–85).

(3) *Negligence or Delinquency in Performance ofDuty.* Because a good indication of reliability is past performance, the certifyingofficial will review the PRP candidate's job or duty history for evidence ofdesirable traits such as dependability, flexibility, and good judgment. Indetermining reliability, the certifying official must evaluate all aspects ofan individual's actions. For example, clear instances of youthfulindiscretion are not necessarily proof of negligence or unreliability.

(4) *Conviction of, or involvement in, a seriousincident.* A PRP candidate's background will be reviewed forevidence of conviction by a military or civil court of a serious offense or a patternof behavior or actions that is reasonably indicative of a contemptuousattitude toward the law or other duly constituted authority. Seriousincidents include, but are not limited to: misdemeanor offenses, assault,sexual misconduct, financial irresponsibility, an inordinate number oftraffic offenses, sexual harrassment, and child or spouse abuse.

(5) *Medical Condition.* Anysignificant mental orphysical medical condition substantiated by competent medical authority oraberrant behavior considered by the certifying official to be prejudicial toreliable performance of PRP duties may be considered as grounds for permanentdisqualification from the PRP.

(6) *Serious ProgressiveIllnesses.* Certifying officialswill be notified immediately of any individual being considered for orcurrently performing in a PRP position who has been diagnosed with a seriousprogressive illness, to include being diagnosed with Acquired-ImmuneDeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or testing positive for the Human ImmunodeficiencyVirus (HIV). The certifying official will take the necessary actions toensure that the individual is properly screened both medically andpsychologically. However, individuals with AIDS or who are HIV positive willnot be treated differently than other individuals with other seriousprogressive illnesses solely on the basis of being diagnosed with AIDS ortesting HIV positive. As with all potentially disqualifying medicalconditions, the certifying official must decide each case on the specificmedical and other pertinent evaluations of the individual involved. Theprimary consideration in all determinations must be that of personnelreliability.

(7) *Poor Attitude or Lack of Motivation.* Any display ofpoor attitude or lack of motivation as evidenced by aberrant attitude, behavior, or mood.

(8) *Inability to wear personal protective equipment(PPE)required by the assigned position.*

c. Adverse information The certifyingofficial considersto be potentially disqualifying that is not a matter of official record maybe placed in the individual's file provided that AR 600–37 requirementshave been satisfied. The certifying official will request that servicingcivilian personnel officers (CPO) document any such adverse information oncivil service personnel per applicable Federal personnel manuals. Thecertifying official will ensure that the appropriate adverse information isfurnished through the supporting security manager to CCF per AR 380–67.

2–12. Administrative screening

a. Personnel with orders directing reassignment toa chemical

dutyposition will be screened and evaluated by the losing organization prior totravel. The individual must meet qualifications cited in the assignmentinstrument issued by PERSCOM. Soldiers determined to be disqualified fromeither the nuclear or chemical PRP will be immediately processed for deletionper AR 600–8–11.

b. Personnel who act as certifying officials onlyfor the purpose ofadministrative screening need not be in the chemical PRP.

c. Personnel and health records of individualsfound suitable for thechemical PRP will be identified per paragraphs 2–14 and 2–15 andthe individual will be placed under continuing evaluation.

d. Individuals pending reassignment that arecurrently assigned in PRPduty positions will not be administratively terminated.

e. Individuals will not be found unsuitable forthe chemical PRP on thebasis of an inadequate or outdated PSI. If the PSI is invalid for thechemical PRP (para 2–6), a request for a new PSI will be submitted aspart of the screening prior to travel. Travel will not be delayed pendingcompletion of a PSI. However, if the command is aware that the PSI hasdeveloped derogatory information potentially reflecting on PRP or securityclearance eligibility, travel will be delayed. Travel will only be denied iffinal PSI results are unfavorable and/or if a clearance, if required, isdenied.

f. Individuals having been permanentlydisqualified in the past fromeither the chemical or nuclear PRP may be recertified by the individual'scurrent certifying and reviewing officials prior to being screened forassignment to a chemical PRP duty position. Procedures outlined in paragraph2–25 of this chapter will be followed.

g. Individuals found unsuitable for the PRP willbe permanentlydisqualified (para 2–24).

h. Disqualified personnel will not depart thelosing organization untilnew reassignment instructions are received.

2–13. Initial interview

a. Prior to initiating the screening process, thecertifying official (ora designated representative of the certifying official) will interview eachchemical PRP candidate. The certifying official will—

(1) Inform the candidate of the provisions of thePrivacy Act andprovide the candidate with a copy of the Privacy Act statement. Ifthe candidate objects to the required screening, the screeningprocess will be discontinued and the candidate will be permanentlydisqualified (para 2–24) from the PRP.

(2) Review with the candidate the concept of thePRP and thereliability standards, both qualifying and disqualifying (para 2–11),for assignment to or retention in a PRP chemical duty position. Thecertifying official will ensure that the candidate understands the traits andconduct normally considered disqualifying. The certifying official willmdash;

(a) Determine whether the candidate has ever usedillicit drugs orhas been involved in unauthorized trafficking, cultivation, processing,manufacturing, or sale of any narcotic or dangerous drugs or cannabisproducts.

(b) Determine whether any of the other traits orconduct normallyconsidered disqualifying exist.

(c) Explain that personnel assigned to chemicalduty positions mustbe able to wear protective clothing and equipment . If there is any doubt,the matter will be resolved at this point.

(d) Explain the importance of chemical PRPassignments and theresponsibilities involved in associated chemical duties.

(e) Explain the continuing evaluation aspects ofthe chemical PRP toincluding each individual's responsibility to actively participate in thisevaluation and that personnel found suitable for PRP duties remain undercontinual evaluation until either permanently disqualified oradministratively terminated.

(f) Complete Part I of, DA Form 3180–R.

b. Should the certifying official determine thatthe candidate isunsuitable for the chemical PRP, the certifying official will terminate thechemical PRP screening process and follow procedures for permanentdisqualification (para 2–24). For civil service applicants who are notcurrent Federal employees, the certifying official will return the interviewreferral slip to the placement specialist.

c. Should the certifying official determine thatthe candidate isacceptable for further screening, the screening process will be completed perlocal procedures.

2–14. Personnel records screening

Because of the time required to obtain PSI results, it is usuallybetter tobegin with personnel records screening. The supporting personnel officer or adesignated representative will screen the Military Personnel Records Jacket(MPRJ), or the civil service employee's Official Personnel Folder (OPF) andcomplete the appropriate portion of Part II, DA Form 3180–R. Thescreening official will—

a. Coordinate with the security manager todetermine whether the PSI isvalid for chemical PRP purposes (para 2–6). Verify that the individualhas not had a break in active duty military service or DOD employment of morethan two years since the PSI was completed. If the PSI is not valid, arequest for a new PSI must be submitted per AR 380–67 as part of thescreening process.

b. Determine the individual's citizenship. If nota U.S. citizen, advisethe certifying official that the individual is ineligible for PRP duties.U.S. nationals are considered to be U.S. citizens for PRP purposes. Asappropriate, initiate a request for deletion from permanent change of stationassignment.

c. Determine if information (see para 2–11)that may precludeassignment to a PRP chemical duty position is contained in the individual'srecords. When potentially disqualifying information is identified, it will beplaced in a sealed envelope marked "EXCLUSIVE FOR" andprovided to the certifying official per local procedures.

d. Process the DA Form 3180–R per localprocedures.

2–15. Medical evaluation

a. The certifying official will ensure that allPRP candidates aremedically evaluated as part of the screening process. As a minimum, theevaluation will include a thorough review of the individual's medical historyand health records by the medical personnel identified in para 2–15a(1).Dental records need not be evaluated as part of the initial screeningprocess. Medical evaluation shall be based on assigned medical surveillancecategory and potential for exposure. (See DA Pam 40–8 and DA Pam40–173). Urinalysis screening and evaluation will be conducted per AR600–85 as part of initial and continuing evaluation.

(1) A U.S. Army medical officer (physician or PA),a U.S. civilianphysician or physician assistant under DOD contract or employed by the U.S.Government, or other qualified nonphysician medical personnel (officer orenlisted) specifically designated to perform this function by the supportingU.S. military medical treatment facility commander may personally evaluatethe individual. If available medical records are inadequate, a medicalexamination will be conducted to determine medical qualification under PRPstandards. Following evaluation, however, only the physician or physicianassistant may complete Part III of DA Form 3180–R.

(2) If designated non-physician medical personnelin 2–15*a*(1) above identify potentially disqualifying information,the case will be referred to an Army or civilian physician or physicianassistant for further evaluation.

(3) The physician or physician assistant willannotate the SF 600 witha statement indicating that the individual has been screened under thereliability standards of AR 50–6, and that potentially disqualifyinginformation has/has not been identified and been forwarded to the certifyingofficial. The nature of any potentially disqualifying information disclosedto the certifying official will be annotated. The medical record entry willbe followed by the name, grade, and signature of the official conducting thescreening and the date of the screening.

b. The physician or physician assistant willadvise the certifyingofficial of any condition that may reflect on an individual's suitability forassignment to a PRP duty position. The physician or physician assistant willalso provide a recommendation to the certifying official as to whether theidentified potentially disqualifying information will preclude the individualfrom safely and reliably

performing assigned chemical PRP duties. Thephysician or physician assistant will also identify any limitations in dutiesor reasonable accommodations that might allow the individual to safely andreliably perform such duties (See Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 USC12101–12111, and implementing regulations at 29 CFR Part 1630). Whenpotentially disqualifying information is identified, it will be placed in asealed envelope, marked "EXCLUSIVE FOR" and provided to thecertifying official per local procedures. The certifying official will beadvised immediately of any prescribed medication or treatment that maydetract from the ability of an individual to perform assigned PRP duties.

(1) Certifying officials and reviewing officialsare authorized toreview health records of either personnel being screened for PRPcertification or those currently in the chemical PRP to make determinationsrequired by this chapter. This review will normally be done with theassistance of a physician, PA, or nonphysician medical personnel who canadvise on health record data that might otherwise be misinterpreted. Due tothe sensitive and confidential nature of health records, authority for reviewextends only to certifying officials and reviewing officials. This authoritymay not be delegated to contractor employees assisting the certifyingofficial without the written consent of the employee.

(a) This authority also pertains to ADAPCPinformation and isauthorized under para 1–16c of AR 600–85, except in cases ofcivilian PRP personnel. In these cases, ADAPCP counselors are prohibited by42 USC 290dd–2 from disclosing any related information to thecertifyingofficial without the patient's written consent. In addition, 5 U.S.C. 7904prohibits certifying officials from requiring civilian employees to signconsent forms to release ADAPCP information as a condition of employment.Certifying officials must rely on the continuing evaluation aspects of thePRP in such circumstances to detect drug or alcohol problems.

(b) Certifying and reviewing officials may notrelease or discussthe content of health records except as provided in the preceding paragraphor as otherwise permitted by the Privacy Act of 1974. Questions should bereferred to the servicing legal office.

(2) Not used.

c. Upon completion of medical screening, the DAForm 3180–R will be processed per local procedures.

d. Certifying and reviewing official access tocontractor PRP personnelhealth records must be incorporated as part of contract provisions as aprerequisite for employee PRP eligibility (see chap 8).

2–16. Certifying official's evaluation and briefing.

After personnel record screening and medical evaluation arecomplete, thecertifying official will review the DA Form 3180–R and any potentiallydisqualifying information provided to ensure that the required PSI has beencompleted or initiated and to determine PRP suitability.

a. For individuals found suitable for the chemicalPRP, the certifyingofficial will complete Part IV, DA Form 3180–R.

(1) If the individual is being assigned to achemical PRP duty positionin the certifying official's organization, the individual will be briefed asindicated in paragraph 2–16*c*.

(2) If the individual is scheduled for a chemicalduty assignment atanother organization, the certifying official will brief the individual onthe provisions of the PRP and its importance.

b. For individuals determined to be unsuitable forPRP assignment, thecertifying official will terminate the chemical PRP screening process,complete Part IV of DA Form 3180–R, and follow procedures for permanentdisqualification (para 2–24).

c. The certifying official's briefing will coverthe following:

(1) That the individual has been found suitable forthe chemical PRP.

(2) The duties and responsibilities of theindividual's PRP duty position.

(3) Any hazards associated with the individual'sassigned PRP duties.

(4) The two person rule, to include restrictionsplaced on interimcertified personnel.

(5) The current threat and physical securityprocedures used to counterthis threat.

(6) Each person's obligations under the continuingevaluation aspectsof the chemical PRP. The individual will be instructed to observe and reportdirectly to the certifying official any factor, behavior, or condition (toinclude use of prescribed medication) that may adversely affect either theindividual's duty performance or that of fellow workers. The individual willalso be advised to report any medication prescribed by or medical treatmentreceived from non-DoD medical personnel or when medication or treatment isreceived from a medical treatment or dental facility that does not provideprimary medical and dental care to the organization.

d. At the close of the briefing, the individualand the certifyingofficial will complete Part V, DA Form 3180–R. The individual'ssignature indicates that a briefing on the standards and objectives of thechemical PRP was received and understood.

e. The DA Form 3180–R will be distributed asfollows:

(1) The original will be sent to the custodian ofthe individual's MPRJor OPF. (Only the current DA Form 3180–R, to include any continuation,will be retained.)

(2) One copy will be sent to the supporting medicalactivity.

(3) One copy will be sent to the supporting dentalactivity.

2–17. Identification of personnel records

Upon receipt of the signed DA Form 3180–R showing anindividual issuitable for the chemical PRP and is to be placed under continuing evaluation(Part IV and V, DA Form 3180–R completed), the personnel officer willaffix DA Label 164 (Nuclear/Chemical Personnel Record Label) to the MPRJ orOPF. The DA Form 3180–R will then be filed in the permanent section ofthe MPRJ or in the semipermanent section of the OPF.

2–18. Identification of health records

Upon receipt of a DA Form 3180–R showing an individual issuitable forthe chemical PRP and is to be placed under continuing evaluation (Parts IVand V, DA Form 3180–R completed), the individual's health and dentalrecords will be identified per AR 40–66. If the individual's records aremaintained in an Army medical or dental treatment facility, DA Form 4515(Personnel Reliability Program Record Identifier) will be inserted in thefolder. When records are maintained in another Service's medical treatmentfacility, the host Service's comparable form(s) may be used to identify ArmyPRP records. The following types of records will also be identified whenmaintained apart from the individual's health records:

a. Inpatient (clinical) treatment records.

b. Outpatient treatment records.

c. Dental records.

d. Clinical psychology individual case files.

e. Social work individual case files.

f. Alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation files.

2–19. Continuing evaluation

a. The continuing evaluation of personnel(including persons assigned tochemical duty positions and persons being trained/reassigned for PRP dutieswithin other organizations) is a key component of the chemical PRP and iscritical to its effectiveness. Personnel assigned to chemical duty positions;fellow workers and supervisors; and those who support the chemical PRP,particularly medical and dental personnel and personnel who maintainpersonnel records, must immediately report directly to the certifyingofficial any changes in attitude, behavior, or medical conditions that mayaffect an individual's reliability. This includes prompt notification of anyprescribed medication, medical condition, or short-term stress that mayimpair an individual's duty performance. Oral or telephonic notification bymedical or dental personnel will be confirmed in writing per local procedures.

b. To ensure that continuing evaluation iseffective, certifying officialswill establish and maintain close working relationships with

supportingactivities to ensure that they are fully aware of their PRP-relatedresponsibilities and that required support is provided.

2–20. Medical restriction

When performance of PRP duties may be temporarily impaired by theuse ofprescribed medication, temporary medical condition, or short term stress, thecertifying official will (after consultation with prescribed medicalauthority or contract physician, when appropriate) restrict the individualfrom performing those affected PRP duties for up to 30 days. If the conditionpersists longer than 30 days, the certifying official may review and extendthe restriction at 30 day intervals. Medical restriction will be used onlywhen the problem is medical in nature, expected to be of short duration, orwhile conducting an investigation or medical evaluation to determine if asituation or incident could have an adverse effect on an individual'ssuitability and the individual's reliability is not suspect. Medicalrestriction requires that the certifying official temporarily remove theindividual from affected PRP duties, notify the individual and immediatesupervisor in writing of the nature and circumstances of restriction, andresolve the issue promptly. When the temporary condition or situation isresolved, the certifying official will restore the individual to assigned PRPduties. If the certifying official determines that the condition has becomeprolonged or permanent, either temporary or permanent disqualificationprocedures, as appropriate, will be initiated. Examples of when medicalrestriction is appropriate include:

a. An individual taking a medically prescribeddrug.

b. Emotional disorientation due to family problemsor the death or illnessof a relative, family member, or close friend.

c. A physical injury or other condition (includingpregnancy) that-temporarily impairs the individual's ability to perform assigned PRP duties.Pregnancies may be extended to include both the full duration of term andpostpartum recovery periods.

2–21. Administrative termination of chemical PRP status

a. Administrative termination—

(1) Occurs when an individual transfers from a dutyposition requiringPRP certification to one not requiring PRP certification.

(2) Establishes the date an individual was removedfrom a PRP dutyposition for reasons other than permanent disqualification.

(3) Eliminates the requirement for continuingevaluation.

b. Personnel in chemical duty positions will beadministrativelyterminated when—

(1) Permanently removed from chemical PRP dutieswithin theirorganization.

(2) Reassignment instructions do not indicate theindividual isprojected for assignment to a chemical duty position in the gainingorganization.

c. The certifying official will notify supportingmedical and dentalfacilities and the personnel officer in writing that the individual is nolonger assigned to the chemical PRP and that continuing evaluation isterminated.

d. The following actions will be taken:

(1) The personnel officer will complete Part VII,DA Form 3180–R.Retain the original DA Form 3180–R in the MPRJ or OPF. DA Label 164 willbe removed from the MPRJ or OPF.

(2) DA Form 4515 will be removed from the medicalrecords. The copy ofDA Form 3180–R will be destroyed.

(3) When a soldier is administratively terminated,a SIDPERS PRPAStransaction will be submitted per AR 680–29.

Section IV
Disqualification and requalification

2–22. General

Any individual that fails to meet the personnel reliabilitystandardsspecified in this chapter will not be assigned to, or retained in PRP dutypositions. A certification of PRP suitability will be revoked immediately andthe individual will be disqualified from the PRP on either a certifyingofficial's suspicion or determination that an individual no longer meets thepersonnel reliability standards in this chapter.

a. The type of disqualification (temporary orpermanent) will depend onthe circumstances, character, and transitory or continuing nature of thecause of the unsuitability.

b. Disqualification will be based on evidence suchas official records,medical evaluations, or competent witnesses. If a person is to be permanentlydisqualified for mental reasons, a psychiatric medical evaluation must beconducted. When making a reliability determination, the issue is not anindividual's guilt or innocence of some particular offense; rather,assignment to or retention in a chemical PRP duty position. It is notnecessary for an investigation to be completed, for disciplinary action(either civil or military) to have been taken, or for other personnel actionsto be completed before the certifying official decides whether an individualis to be disqualified from or retained in the PRP. Determination of anindividual's reliability rests with the certifying official.

c. Disqualification from the chemical PRP is not an adverse personnel actionor an adverse reflection upon the individual. However, the reason fordisqualification may be adverse and warrant action under the Uniform Code ofMilitary Justice (UCMJ) or civil law or require other personnel actions (e.g.separation, suspension or revocation of access to classified information, orreassignment). If PRP certification is a condition of employment/service, theindividual is permanently disqualified from the PRP and other positions forwhich the individual is qualified are not available, separation fromemployment/service may be appropriate.

2–23. Temporary disqualification

Whenever the basis for medical restriction from assigned PRP dutiesbecomesprolonged or permanent or when the certifying official determines that anindividual's reliability is suspect, the individual will be temporarilydisqualified from the PRP. Temporary disqualification action will be takenwhen the certifying official has information that could be expected to affectan individual's job performance or reliability and medical restriction, inthe opinion of the certifying official, is not appropriate. Individuals beingtemporarily disqualified will be notified in writing within 15 working daysby the certifying official indicating the reasons for temporarydisqualification, unless returned earlier to PRP duties.

a. The certifying official will immediately removethe individual fromassigned PRP duties, restrict access, and advise the individual of the reasonfor temporary disqualification. The individual's name will not, however, beremoved from the CDPR and the individual will remain under continuingevaluation. The custodian of the MPRJ or OPF will be notified and will enter(pencil entry) the effective date of temporary disqualification in Part VI,DA Form 3180–R.

b. The certifying official will promptlyinvestigate all circumstances.During suspected alcohol or drug abuse, the investigation will include amedical evaluation by the competent medical authority. The certifyingofficial will promptly obtain information required to determine whether toreinstate or permanently disqualify the individual. If reinstated, thecertifying official will inform the individual and the custodian of the MPRJor OPF. (The pencil entry in Part VI, DA Form 3180–R will be erased uponnotification.)

c. Temporarily disqualified military personnelwill not be permanentlyreassigned or separated until either reinstated or permanently disqualified,unless temporary disqualification is the result of a medical condition. Inthose cases, the individual will be administratively terminated prior toseparation or reassignment.

d. Temporary disqualification will not normallyexceed 180 days; however,the certifying official may extend the period of temporary disqualificationin 30 day increments up to 270 days, if appropriate, when there is notsufficient information to either remove the temporary disqualification andreturn the individual to PRP duties or to permanently disqualify the member.Extensions must be documented.

2–24. Permanent disqualification

When the certifying official determines that an individual does notmeet the reliability standards of this chapter, the individual will be

immediatelyremoved from chemical duties and permanently disqualified from the PRP. Thecertifying official will advise the individual in writing within 15 work daysof the determination, to include the reasons for the initiation of permanentdisqualification procedures and the requirement for review by the reviewingofficial. This written notification will cite specific circumstances thatsupport the certifying official's decision to disqualify. Except for aphysical or mental condition documented in the individual's health record, statements such as "Alcohol abuse," "Drugabuse," "Contemptuous attitude," or"Court-martial conviction" are inadequate by themselves.

a. The notification letter will—

(1) Provide the rationale for disqualification insufficient detail sothat, if required, a future reviewing official will have adequate informationto act upon a request for requalification. (Part VIII, DA Form 3180–R,will be similarly detailed.)

(2) Advise the individual that the disqualificationaction is subjectto mandatory review by the reviewing official before any permanent entriesare made in the individual's records and that the individual will be advisedof the outcome of the review.

(3) Inform the individual that a writtenexplanation or rebuttal may besubmitted within 5 work days of receipt of the letter.

(4) Request written acknowledgment of receipt ofthe letter ofnotification. If receipt is not acknowledged, the certifying official willattach a statement explaining its absence to the notification letter.

b. Permanent entries concerning thedisqualification will not be made oneither the DA Form 3180–R or in the individual's records before finalaction by the reviewing official.

(1) If the reviewing official sustains permanentdisqualification of anindividual being screened for the chemical PRP, the certifying official willcomplete Parts IV and VIII, DA Form 3180–R. If the reviewing officialsustains disqualification of an individual already in the chemical PRP, thecertifying official will complete Part VIII, DA Form 3180–R. In theblock titled "Reason for disqualification," the certifyingofficial will check the appropriate block(s) and provide a brief summary ofthe rationale for permanent disqualification.

(2) When a reviewing official sustainsdisqualification of militarypersonnel, the certifying official will notify the supporting personneladministration center to submit the appropriate SIDPERS PRPAS transaction perAR 680–29.

c. Within 10 work days of receipt of the reviewingofficial's review ofdisqualification, the DA Form 3180–R will be distributed as follows (forcontractor personnel see chapter 8):

(1) Original, with copies of the letter ofnotification, the signedacknowledgment or an explanation for its absence, and a copy of the reviewingofficial's approval, will be forwarded through the supporting personneladministration center to the permanent section of the Official MilitaryPersonnel File (OMPF) or directly to the civilian personnel office (if civilservice) for filing in the OPF.

(2) One copy and a copy of the reviewing official's approval will beprovided to the custodian of the MPRJ for necessary action and filing.

(3) One copy or other written notification will beprovided to thecustodian of the individual's health and dental records for necessary action.

d. DA Form 2–1 (Personnel QualificationRecord, Part II) ofdisqualified enlisted personnel will be annotated with the followingstatement: "Disqualified (date) for assignment to chemical dutypositions per AR 50–6" as prescribed in AR 600–8–104.

e. DA Form 4515 and DA Form 3180–R will beremoved from theindividual's medical records and destroyed. DA Label 164 will be removed fromthe MPRJ or OPF.

f. If the individual is disqualified for medicalreasons, the physicianwill annotate SF 600 with the following or a similar statement:"Disqualified (date) for assignment to chemical duty positions perAR 50–6" and will annotate the medical reasons for permanentdisqualification.

g. Pending review of the action, disqualifiedpersonnel will be reassignedor detailed to non-PRP duties.

h. The servicing CPO will provide assistance onplacement action for acivilian employee who has been disqualified.

i. When the disqualification is based on crediblederogatory informationthat could affect the individual's security clearance, the supportingsecurity manager will be notified for appropriate action per AR 380–67.

j. Review of permanent disqualification: Thereviewing official willreview each permanent disqualification action to ensure uniform applicationof the reliability standards specified by this chapter and effective use ofpersonnel, consistent with the purpose of the PRP. The reviewing official mayseek additional information or explanations of extenuating circumstances fromthe certifying official, competent medical authority, personnel officials,and the individual concerned if needed.

(1) A copy of the letter of notification, thesigned acknowledgment oran explanation for its absence, a written explanation or rebuttal submittedby the individual, and any other pertinent information will normally beforwarded to the reviewing official within 10 work days of thedisqualification.

(2) The reviewing official will review the case andwithin 15 work daysof receipt of the disqualification documents furnish a written decision tothe individual through the certifying official. In the case of a DODcontractor employee, the contractor will be told only that the employee hasbeen permanently disqualified from the PRP and must be reassigned to non-PRPduties in compliance with contractual requirements. If the disqualificationis sustained, the certifying official will complete the remainingadministrative procedures above. (If the individual has departed thecertifying official's organization, the certifying official will forward areproduced copy of the approval either directly to the individual, or throughthe individual's new chain of command.)

(3) When disqualification is not sustained by thereviewing official,no entries will be made in the individual's records. The individual's recordswill continue to show the individual as PRP certified.

2–25. Requalification of disqualified personnel

Individuals permanently disqualified (except those disqualified perparagraph2–11*b*(2)(c) or (d), may be requalified upon approval ofa request for requalification by the reviewing official (para 2–23) ofthe organization to which the individual is currently assigned.

a. A request for requalification will be submittedby the individual tohis/her immediate commander or if civil service, the immediate supervisor.This request will explain the circumstances leading to the disqualification,the criteria upon which the disqualification was based, and the actions theindividual has taken to correct or eliminate the reasons fordisqualification. Should the request be disapproved, the commander orsupervisor will return it to the individual with the rationale fordisapproval. If the commander or supervisor decides to recommendrequalification, the individual will be screened and evaluated (completionof Parts I through IV, DA Form 3180–R). If found suitable for the PRP,the commander/supervisor will forward the request for requalification and theDA Form 3180–R to the reviewing official.

b. If the reviewing official denies therequalification, the new DA Form3180–R will be destroyed and the request for requalification will bereturned to the individual. The DA Form 3180–R reflecting permanentdisqualification and associated correspondence will be retained in the MPRJor OPF.

2–26. Action upon requalification

a. Approval of requalification does not requireassignment or reassignmentto a PRP duty position; however, requalified personnel are eligible forcertification into such positions.

b. The DA Form 3180–R and associatedcorrespondence will be removedfrom the MPRJ or OPF, destroyed, and replaced by the new one. Alldisqualification documents will be removed from the permanent section of theOMPF. Additionally, DA Form 2–1 for enlisted personnel and SF 600 (ifthe individual was disqualified for medical reasons) will be annotated withthe following statement: "Requalified (date) for assignment tochemical duty position per AR 50–6."

(1) If the individual is to be assigned to a PRPduty position,

thecertifying official will complete the procedures outlined in paragraph2–16.

(2) Individuals not assigned to PRP chemical dutypositions will beadministratively terminated (para 2–21).

c. The original of the approvedrequest/recommendation for requalification(less the DA Form 3180–R) will be endorsed to the individual. Copieswill be forwarded to the custodian of the OMPF or OPF.

d. The previous DA Form 3180–R filed on theOMPF will be transferredto the restricted section of the OMPF when the individual has beenrequalified in the program. Also, requalifying correspondence will be filedin the restricted portion of the OMPF.

Section V
Annual PRP Status Report (RCS DDPOL(A)1403)

2–27. Information requirements

Each MACOM having personnel in chemical PRP duty positions willprepare anannual PRP Status Report as of 31 December of each year. This report will besent to Director, USANCA, ATTN: MONA&–OP, 7150 Heller Loop, Suite 101,Springfield, VA 22150–3198, to arrive annually no later than 1 February.

2–28. Preparation guidance.

Reports will contain three separate sections: one for militarypersonnel, onefor civil service employees, and one for contractor employees. Each sectionwill be prepared in two parts.

a. Part I.

(1) The number of personnel at each installationactually assigned tochemical PRP duty positions as of 31 December.

(2) The number of personnel at each installationpermanentlydisqualified while assigned to chemical PRP duty positions during thecalendar year.

(3) The MACOM totals of PRP personnel assigned asof 31 December andpermanent disqualifications during the calendar year.

b. Part II. The installationpermanent disqualificationtotals and MACOM rollup categorized by primary reason for disqualification.The disqualifying factors listed in paragraph 2–11b will be used. Forthe total disqualified for drug abuse, subtotals by class of drug used (i.e.,narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and cannabis) will beshown. Comments noting trends or other relevant factors may be included toassist future historical analysis.Authority: Internal Security Act of 1950, 10 USC 3012.Principal purpose: To evaluate the qualifications and suitability of anindividual for assignment to certain sensitive duties under the chemicalpersonnel reliability program.Routine uses: To control and record steps taken in the screening andevaluation process and the certification or denial/withdrawal ofcertification of acceptability. Information disclosed during screening ofrecords and files and during interviews with the respondent is weighed andevaluated to determine qualifications and suitability for assignment to a PRPduty position. The individual may be denied certification or laterdisqualified and administratively relieved of chemical duties, should his orher reliability become suspect. Information may be disclosed to appropriatemilitary authorities should disciplinary or further administrative action beindicated by the circumstances. Disclosure of requested information isvoluntary. However, failure to provide all or part of the requestedinformation may result in non selection for duties under the chemical PRP.Figure 2-1. Privacy Act Statement

Chapter 3
Transportation of chemical agent materiel

3–1. General

This chapter establishes policies and procedures for thetransportation ofchemical agent in all areas within the jurisdiction of the United States. Italso furnishes guidance to outside continental United States (OCONUS)commanders concerning the safe and secure transportation of chemical agent.

3–2. Authority for movement

Under the provisions of 50 USC 1517, movement of chemical agent isauthorizedfor:

a. Necessary transportation associated with theimmediate removal and/ordisposal of chemical agent in emergency situations, when compliance (50 USC1511–1521) (e.g. notification, review by Surgeon General) would clearlyendanger the health or safety of any person. See also AR 75–15.

b. Shipment of RDTE dilute chemical agent or neatresearch chemical agentwhen used to support chemical defensive, demilitarization, disposal,surveillance, environmental monitoring, or intelligence programs. By policy,movement of these chemical agents will be kept to the smallest quantitiesappropriate to support the above missions with the maximum limit of one literper primary container and a total aggregate total of ten liters per movement.

c. Transportation within the confines of amilitary installation, asnecessary.

3–3. Policies

Local, state, and federal laws, including the provisions of 50 USC1512 and AR 200–2, must be complied with before transporting chemical agentwithin the United States. Laws applicable for transportation outside theUnited States will be determined prior to each movement.

a. Safety procedures for movement within theUnited States will provide alevel of protection equal to or greater than that required by Department ofTransportation regulations.

b. Specific authority for the military transportof chemical agent to orfrom an installation or on public highways must be obtained from HQDA(DALO–TSP) prior to movement, except as noted in paragraph 3–2.

c. Movement routes will be planned to avoidheavily populated areas.

d. Movement of chemical agent will be kept to aminimum consistent withoperational requirements.

(1) Unless specified in chapter 9, off-postmovements of chemicalagents will be accompanied by at least two TEU personnel.

(2) On-post movement of chemical agent within alimited area will beaccompanied by two unarmed PRP certified personnel proficient in escortprocedures (paragraph 3–9). Escort training is not required whenmovement is within a building.

(3) On-post movement of chemical agent betweenlimited areas not within thesame building will be accompanied by at least two PRP certified personnelproficient in escort procedures (paragraph 3–9). Escort training is notrequired when movement is within a building. Plans will be developed and willcontain provisions for sufficient security forces to ensure protection of thechemical agent while in transit (guidance in AR 190–59 applies).

(4) Movement of chemical agent between storagecontainers and laboratorieswithin the same building will be accompanied by at least two PRP certifiedpersonnel. Personnel need not be armed.

(5) Guidance on transportation of research chemicalagent quantities(Category III) is contained at paragraph 9–3, chapter 9.

e. The preferred mode for moving chemical agent isby military aircraft.Other modes of shipment are authorized only when comparable safety, security,and accountability measures can be attained. Safety and security will not becompromised in any way for the sake of economy or ease of operations. Forshort ground moves, movement by Government or contractor-owned vehicles ispreferred.

f. Controls and procedures for the movement ofchemical agent will beestablished and implemented by the commanders concerned. Civilian clothingfor military personnel is authorized in the interest of operational security.For off-post movements of chemical agent, movement plans will be developed(except as indicated for emergencies in AR 75–15). As a minimum,movement plans will include provisions for safety, security, and emergencyactions. Movement plans must be reviewed and approved by HQDA(DAMO–FDB, DAMO–ODL, DACS–SF, DALO–TSP) prior toexecution.

g. In planning for the movement of chemical agent,the following will beconsidered:

(1) Known and potential hazards.

(2) Current intelligence estimates of the generaland local threat relatingto point of origin, routes, en route stops, and destinations .

(3) Type and means of shipment.

(4) Availability of security resources.

(5) Source and availability of emergency assistance.

(6) Command, control, and communications.

h. Prior to loading, all vehicles and aircraftwill be searched forunauthorized personnel or equipment and inspected for possible sabotage.Entry controls will be established and a roster maintained to ensure thatonly personnel required for loading or unloading chemical agent, forproviding logistical support and security, and for command supervision areallowed within the loading area.

i. During loading/unloading operations and enroutehalts, a temporarychemical exclusion area will be established around each carrier. Access tochemical agent will be controlled. Personnel accompanying the shipment willbe knowledgeable of:

(1) Access control.

(2) Safe and adequate procedures for maintainingcontinued surveillanceduring en route stops.

(3) Procedures for obtaining additional securitysupport.

(4) Procedures for reporting and responding to aCAI.

j. Shipment emergency plans and procedures will beprovided in detail toappropriate organizations (paragraph 3–10a). Plans will includecommunications systems; liaison with law enforcement agencies or host nationsif applicable; and actions to be taken in the event of civil disturbance,attempted hijacking, or other emergency. When emergencies occur in areaswhere military assistance is not available, physical security assistance mustbe requested from civil law enforcement agencies.

k. Requests for clarification or amendment ofcivilian or militaryregulations for transportation will be forwarded through command channels toDCSLOG, 500 Army Pentagon, Attn: DALO–TSP, Washington D.C.20310–0500.

l. Requests for new or modified DOT exemptions orfor waiver of anyprovisions of civil regulations will be forwarded through command channels tothe Commander, Military Traffic Management Command, ATTN: MTOP–OP, 5611Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22031–5050 (AR 55–355, chap 33).

m. DOT Exemption No. 868 exempts shipments ofclassified ammunition frominspection by rail or motor carriers before they tender rail cars or vehiclesfor movement.

n. When a CONUS move is to be made by commercialcarrier, the consignorwill arrange for the movement as prescribed in AR 55–355. Arrangementswill be made to have the carrier's equipment in position in sufficient timeto allow for inspection before the materiel is loaded.

o. Railway cars, highway vehicles, and aircraftcarrying chemical agentwill be inspected visually upon arrival at the consignee's installation.

(1) If any liquid contamination is found, vehicleswill be isolated andappropriate confirmation, decontamination, CAIRA procedures in chapter 4 willbe executed.

(2) The inspection of a railway car will include anexamination of theoutside, to include the topside and the underside of the car, for evidence oftampering or contamination. The car door seal numbers will be compared withthose seal numbers recorded on the bill of lading or in the escort officer'slog.

3–4. Command and control

a. All phases of chemical agent movement outsidemilitary boundaries(except for category III) will be planned and supervised by the MACOMconcerned and the shipping installation commander. During any movement wherethe chemical agent (except binary components) is removed from the directcontrol of the assigned custodian, a technical escort officer (TEO) fromUSATEU will be assigned in writing to be responsible for the custody, safety,and security during movement. For binary components, a security officer maybe placed in charge of the movement. In such cases, the security officer willbe assigned in writing and tasked with fulfilling the duties of a TEO.

b. Prior to a movement, the command immediatelyresponsible for respondingto a chemical event involving security of chemical agent material during allphases of the movement will be clearly identified and will acknowledge itsresponsibility.

c. A communications link with multifrequencycapability will be maintained(through a communications control center, if necessary) between the TEO andthe designated movement monitor to report the progress of the shipment and torequest assistance if required. This will be done on all but fixed wingaircraft movement.

3–5. Information control

a. Information concerning times, movement plans,routes, and destinationswill be handled on a strict need-to-know basis and appropriately classified.(See AR 380–86 and other applicable regulations.)

b. Plans and procedures will contain operationalsecurity measures forclose control of all information on planned and actual off post/installationmovements of chemical agent.

3–6. Packaging, labeling, placarding, and documenting procedures

a. Items listed as "forbidden" byDOT will not be shippedunless such shipment is permitted as an exception or by special permit orwaiver. Procedures in paragraph 3–3 above will apply.

b. Shipping activities will prepare and distributethe documentsprescribed in DOD 4500.32–R (MILSTAMP) and AR 55–355.

c. Chemical ammunition will be listed on the DOTshipping document inaccordance with 49 CFR rules. (Note: Use the item UN number to determine theproper shipping name).

d. Chemical agent material will be shipped andpackaged as prescribed inAR 55–355 and TM 38–250.

e. Chemical agent material will not be loaded,transported, packed, orstored with other dangerous material except as permitted in the Loading andStorage Chart of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles published in TM38–250.

f. Cargo will be labeled and placarded by theconsignor. Railroad cars andhighway vehicles operated over public highways will be labeled and placardedas required by AR 55–355.

3–7. Technical escort

a. Technical escort personnel will beknowledgeable of the hazards, safetyprecautions, and security aspects of the shipments and will have requiredequipment before starting the mission.

b. Personnel assigned technical escort duty willhave security clearancescommensurate with the security classification of the chemical agent orshipment they are assigned to accompany and must be PRP certified.

c. The TEO has custody of a shipment from the timeit is accepted untilcustody of the shipment is relinquished to the authorized recipient. The TEOwill normally be a commissioned officer; however, a noncommissioned officeror civilian toxic materiel handler may be the TEO when specificallyauthorized by Commander, Technical Escort Unit. When additional security isprovided by a source other than the Technical Escort Unit, these forces willbe under the operational control of the TEO. Transfer of custody of chemicalagent between TEOs will be coordinated to ensure adequate security. Onextended trips with overnight stops, the TEO is authorized to transfercustody of chemical agent to a commander who has a chemical storage areacompatible with the chemical agent being escorted.

d. Prior to departure, the TEO will ensure thatescort and securitypersonnel are properly equipped. The TEO will also verify that the drivers ofload-carrying vehicles are properly qualified. The TEO will ensure a properline of succession is known in the event he or she becomes incapacitated.

e. The TEO will ensure that all personnel arefamiliar with the—

(1) Duties and conduct while en route includingrules of engagementcontained in approved OPLANs.

(2) Actions to be taken in case of civildisturbances, attemptedhijackings, or other emergencies such as, accidents, incidents, unusualdelays, or emergency disposal).

(3) Hazardous nature of the mission and itsimportance to nationaldefense.

(4) News releases prescribed in AR 360–5(chapter 9) and DAPam 50–6 (chapter 7)

(5) Safety and decontamination procedures.

f. When necessary, the TEO may inform carrierpersonnel and civilofficials that the shipment is hazardous military cargo which must betransported expeditiously. When assistance is obtained from a civilianagency, representatives may be informed of the nature of the material. When aU.S. flag vessel is used, the master of the vessel or designatedrepresentative will be briefed prior to shipment by a representative of thetraffic management area command on the procedures to be followed duringemergencies.

g. At destination, the TEO will ensure that theauthorized recipient isidentified from information provided by the consignor. In cases of doubt,the appropriate MACOM or unified command headquarters will be contacted forfurther instructions.

3–8. Escort and security personnel and equipment

a. The TEO will be knowledgeable in the use ofsecurity equipment and theprovisions of this regulation and other directives pertaining to thetransportation, safety, and fire fighting procedures for the chemical agentbeing moved. The TEO is responsible for maintaining security at all times.

b. The TEO will have operational control of allsecurity guards and escortpersonnel during the movement. The senior member of the guard force willprovide advice and assistance to the TEO in all matters involving security.

c. TEO security responsibilities are subject tothe following limitations:

(1) The TEO accompanying an air shipment hascomplete jurisdictionover the cargo, but the TEO has no jurisdiction over the air crew or theoperation of the aircraft.

(2) The TEO accompanying a sea shipment hastechnical responsibilityfor the safety of any operations involving the shipment. However, since themaster of the ship has authority over any operation that is conducted aboardthe vessel, any final action must be approved by the master or designatedrepresentative.

3–9. Escort training

a. Before being assigned duties involving themovement of chemical agent,personnel will be trained in the procedures and practices necessary for safeand secure movement.

b. Commanders will establish training programscommensurate with theduties individuals are expected to perform. While all personnel are notexpected to be fully qualified in each of the areas listed below, sufficientpersonnel accompanying the movement should be cross-trained to providecritical skill redundancy in tasks specified below:

(1) Safety and health hazards from agents andexplosives to includefirst aid and self/buddy aid procedures.

(2) Recognition of symptoms of chemical agentexposure.

(3) Care and proper use of chemical protectiveclothing andequipment.

(4) Escort responsibilities including those ofcustody, accountability, security, and safety.

(5) Communications procedures and reportingrequirements.

(6) Loading, packaging, and tie down proceduresto include loadlimitations and high explosive quantity distance requirements.

(7) Carrier maintenance standards, electricalgroundingrequirements, and maintenance limitations while transporting toxic chemicalagent.

(8) Ground handling and support equipment andprocedures.

(9) Chemical agent and explosive labeling,placarding requirements,and customs procedures.

(10) Procedures for coping with possibleemergencies during movementto include safe parking areas.

(11) Procedures for decontaminating equipment,materials, andpersonnel.

(12) Access control.

(13) Safe and adequate procedures formaintaining continuedsurveillance during movement halts or rest pauses.

(14) Procedures for obtaining additionalsecurity support.

(15) Procedures for reporting and responding toCAI.

3–10. Reports of shipment (REPSHIP)

a. The consignor will transmit electrically to theconsignee an advancereport of a shipment 1 week prior to the shipping date and a final report onthe day the chemical agent material is shipped. Information addresses are asfollow:

(1) HQDA WASHDC//DALO–TSP/DAMO–FDB/DAMO–ODL/SACS–SF//.

(2) DIRUSANCA FT BELVOIR,VA//MONA–OP/MONA–CM//.

(3) CDRAMC ALEX VA//AMCCB//AMCLG–SC//.

(4) CDRFORSCOM FT MCPHERSONGA//FCJ3–OCE/FCJ3–TN//.

(5) CDRTEU APG MD//SCBTE–CO//.

(6) CDRCBDCOM APG MD//AMSCB–CM//.

(7) CDR52ORDGP (EOD) FT GILLEM GA//AFYB//.

(8) Commanders of Explosive Ordnance DisposalControl Teams of origin,destination, and transited geographical areas.

(9) Commander of installations used for refuelingstops.

b. The advance report of shipment (REPSHIP) willcontain the informationindicated in the order below. The final REPSHIP will not duplicate theinformation in the advance REPSHIP but will contain only information that wasnot previously available or any information changes. (Refer to AR380–86 for assignment of proper security classification.)

(1) Transportation release number.

(2) Shipping order number.

(3) Name of carrier and exact routing.

(4) Vehicle number (car or tail number).

(5) Bill of lading number.

(6) Requisition number and reference to messageauthorizing shipment.

(7) Brief description of contents.

(8) Time and date of departure.

(9) Estimated time and date of arrival.

(10) Name, grade, and SSN of the technical escortteam members assignedto accompany the shipment.

c. The consignee will transmit electrically to theconsignor within 2 workdays, a report of the arrival of a shipment of surety materiel. This reportwill identify the shipment by reference to the REPSHIP and will state thetime, date of arrival, and the physical condition of the cargo. Copies willbe furnished to the information addressees in a above. If a shipment has notarrived at its destination within 6 hours of the estimated time of arrival,the consignee will notify the consignor by telephone. The consignor willimmediately trace the shipment.

d. Chemical events occurring during shipment willbe reported asprescribed in chapter 4. If any shipment is delayed enroute for a period ofmore than six hours, consignee and consignor will be notified by the fastestmeans available through the Defense Transportation Tracking System (DTTS),using the emergency numbers on the shipping papers or by contacting theshipper service.

3–11. Transportation by aircraft

a. U.S. military-owned and military-operatedaircraft, or leased aircraft,will normally be used for the transport of chemical agent. Requests forexceptions to policy to use commercial aircraft must include justificationand will be submitted through command channels to HQDA (DALO–TSP), withan information copy to HQDA (DAMO–FDB).

b. Only helicopters or multi-engine fixed wingaircraft will be used forthe movement of chemical agent.

c. The U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command(IOC)

TransportationOfficer will arrange for Air Mobility Command aircraft. Packaging, handling,clearance and documentation will comply with the provisions of TM38–250.

d. Helicopter flight routes will be selected sothat the emergencyresponse team has timely reaction capability throughout the flight route.Flight routes over areas where escort aircraft could not land to assist adowned mission aircraft will be avoided.

e. Operational procedures for aircraft involved inthe movement ofchemical agent will comply with requirements specified in AR 95–27.Operating requirements for instrument and visual flight rules will complywith AR 95–1.

f. Designated mission aircraft will meetserviceability criteria of thepertinent aircraft operational and maintenance manuals. Mission aircraftmust have operational navigation equipment required by AR 95–1 forinstrument flight rules (IFR) or visual flight rules (VFR) flights, asappropriate. All mission aircraft will be equipped with a radio transmitterand receiver, capable of communicating with air traffic control facilitiesand mission-related agencies.

g. Safety of flight messages requiring action willbe complied with priorto mission execution.

h. Prior to movement, the air commander and aircrew will be briefed bythe TEO on the provisions of chapter 4.

i. Standard approved loading and tie downprocedures will be used.

j. Aircraft carrying explosives will be loaded,unloaded, and/or parked indesignated explosive parking areas. Such areas will be sited as shown in DAPAM 385–64.

k. If there is an accident or incident duringhandling, loading, orunloading of chemical agent, CAIRA procedures in Chapter 4 will be followed.

l. If there is an emergency during the flight, theprocedures of AR95–27 will be followed.

3–12. Transportation by motor vehicle

a. Two portable fire extinguishers, with minimumUL rating of3–A:80–B:C ,will be available for immediate use during loadingand unloading operations. During transport, all load-carrying vehicles willcarry at least two class 10–B:C or equivalent rated portable fireextinguishers. One of these extinguishers must be CO2 or dry chemical filled.

b. If necessary, security force personnel maydrive military vehiclesaccompanying the shipment.

c. Vehicles transporting chemical agent overpublic highways will beinspected to standards of AR 55–355 by consignors. DD Form 626 (MotorVehicle Inspection) will be prepared for all vehicles transporting chemicalagent. Completed inspection reports will be distributed per AR 55–355.All unsatisfactory conditions must be corrected before the vehicles can beaccepted for loading.

d. Preventive maintenance may be performed onloaded vehicles. Minorrepairs may also be made provided they are practical and are necessary forsafe movement. Maintenance requiring the use of flame or heat producingdevices and maintenance involving fuel tank repair are prohibited. Loadedvehicles will not be taken into a garage or repair shop for repair or storage.

e. Vehicles will have brakes set and at least onewheel blocked during allloading, unloading, and tie down operations.

f. Loading and bracing of chemical agent will beperformed in accordancewith existing AMC 19–38– series drawings for commercial rail,truck, and tactical equipment and applicable Army/Air Force field manuals,technical manuals, and technical orders for airlift.

3–13. Transportation by rail

Less-than-carload shipments of chemical agent are authorized only ifexclusive use of the car is specified. Inspecting, loading, bracing, andplacarding of railroad cars will be per the DOT representative's guidenceduring the rail transportation planning and operation phase.

3–14. Transportation by water

Detailed policies and procedures for shipping chemical agent bywater are incontained in Chapter 3, AR 55–288.

a. Chemical agent will be transported onnon-passenger carrying ships(except for guard and technical escorts) equipped with watertight bulkheads.

b. Chemical weapons and bulk chemical agent willbe handled and stowedaboard ship as instructed in 49 CFR 176.128, 176.136, 173.51, and 176.83.

c. Ships for which dangerous cargo manifests arerequired will beinspected for contamination. If necessary, ships will be decontaminated asindicated according to Military Sealift Command (MSC) procedures.

d. Normally, movement will be aboard U.S. navalships or crafts, or U.S.civil service-manned ships that are properly equipped for the purpose oftransporting chemical agent. If urgent operational requirements or emergencyevacuation preclude such movement, the unified or specified commanderconcerned may authorize the use of other U.S. military or U.S. civilservice-manned ships to transport chemical agent under U.S. military custodyand accountability.

e. For physical security requirements, see AR190–59.

Chapter 4
Chemical accident or incident response and assistance/eventreporting

4–1. Objectives

Chemical accident or incident response and assistance (CAIRA)encompassesthose actions taken to save life, preserve health and safety, secure chemicalagent, protect property, prevent further damage to and remediate theenvironment, and help maintain public confidence in the ability of the Armyto respond to a military chemical accident or incident (CAI).

4–2. Policy

a. Emergency response force command andcontrol.

(1) Initial command and control of the forces andactivities at a CAIsite rests with the MACOM or Army component of a unified or specified commandthat:

(a) Commands the facility, site, or installation onwhich the CAIoccurs.

(b) Has custody of the chemical agent materiel atthe time of a CAIoccurring outside the boundary of a military reservation or facility.

(2) The Service Response Force (SRF) commander willbe a Generalofficer recommended by the MACOM and appointed by HQDA, DCSOPS.

(3) The Initial Response Force (IRF) commander, orSRF commander whendeployed, serves as the Department of the Army and Federal On SceneCoordinator (OSC) at the CAI site and coordinates and supervises Federalresponse to include all resources from agencies outside as well as insideDoD. Specific duties of the IRF and SRF commanders and OSC functions arecontained in DA Pamphlet 50–6, chapters 2 and 3.

b. CAI prevention and CAIRAplanning. All practicablemeasures will be taken to prevent a CAI. If there is a CAI, every effort willbe made to control and reduce any hazardous effects. CAIRA plans will bemaintained to provide and maintain an up-to-date, coordinated, and timelyresponse for CAIRA operations. These emergency response plans, includingcontingency operations for off-post/installation response, will becoordinated with appropriate state and local government authorities andFederal Regional Response Team. Coordination entails written and signedagreements when non-DOD agencies are involved and Memoranda of Understandingwhen DOD organizations are included in the plans. Exercises to assess theeffectiveness of these plans will be scheduled and conducted. The eight CONUSchemical surety installations affected by Chemical Stockpile EmergencyPreparedness Program (CSEPP) activities will actively

support andparticipate in CSEPP, as prescribed in DA approved CSEPP documents.

c. Chemical events occurring duringtransport of chemical agentmaterial outside the boundary of a chemical surety installation requiringCAIRA operations.

(1) The escort officer, a representative of theMACOM that has custodyof and responsibility for transporting the chemical agent material, will beresponsible for all actions at the scene of a military CAI (when occurringoutside the boundaries of a military installation) until relieved by thecommander of the nearest Army installation or by the designated DA OSC.

(2) Chemical agent material involved in a CAI.Chemical agent materialwill be escorted per AR 75–15 (chap 2), AR 190–59, and chapter 3 ofthis regulation by Technical Escort Unit (TEU) personnel, or MACOM EOD if TEUis not readily available. Prior DA approval, according to 50 USC 1512 and1517, is not required for these emergency moves. Commander, AMC willdetermine acceptable storage site(s) for the relocation of the chemical agentinvolved in the CAI. Contact Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN:AMCCB, Alexandria, VA 22333–0001.

d. Mission and functions of the IRF andSRF. IRFs and SRFswill be organized and trained to execute a CAIRA mission and perform theCAIRA functions described below. Procedures to accomplish a CAIRA mission arecontained in DA Pamphlet 50–6, CAIRA Operations.

(1) The missions of the IRF and SRF are to—

(a) Prepare for deployment to the CAI site.

(b) Execute emergency operations upon determiningthat a CAI hasoccurred.

(c) Initiate activities to restore, as feasible,conditions at theCAI site when the emergency is stabilized.

(d) Facilitate the deployment to and withdrawalfrom the CAI site ofmilitary and civilian emergency response elements.

(e) Coordinate and direct the Federal response tothe CAI inaccordance with the Federal Response Plan/National Contingency Plan.Activities will be in cooperation with state and local authorities, otherFederal agencies, and other recognized private emergency responseorganizations.

(f) Implement the plans and procedures of DAPamphlet 50–6 andthe CSEPP Planning Guidance.

(g) Provide protection to the public, theenvironment and theemergency workers while conducting CAIRA operations.

(2) The IRF and SRF will be organized to performthe followingfunctions:

(a) Command and control.
(b) Communications.
(c) Hazard assessment.
(d) Alert and notification.
(e) Protective actions.
(f) Fire fighting and rescue.
(g) Clinical, occupational, and environmentalhealth operations.
(h) Agent and munitions operations.
(i) Safety.
(j) Security.
(k) Public affairs.
(l) Restoration.
(m) Administration.
(n) Logistics.
(o) Legal.
(p) Chaplain.
(q) Training and education.

(3) CAIRA operations will comply with Federal andState environmentallaws and regulations consistent with the State of the emergency and thesafety of the operations.

(4) The on scene coordinator (OSC) will notify andadvise other Federalagencies (e.g., FEMA for emergency response and disaster declarations,Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for public and worker healthand safety issues, Department of the Interior (DOI) for affected endangeredspecies and natural resource trustees for potentially affected resources)throughout the CAI.

e. Phases within CAIRAoperations. There are threephases within CAIRA operations.

(1) *Readiness phase.* This phase is acontinuous phasethat takes place until a CAI occurs. Emergency response forces prepare andcoordinate appropriate response plans, establish organizations to executeplans, maintain equipment, exercise response plans and procedures and educatethe public to the potential threat and emergency response procedures. Thisphase includes the planning actions that implement the planning guidance ofthe CSEPP.

(2) *Response phase.* This phase isinitiated at the onsetof a CAI. Emergency response forces take those actions necessary to gaincontrol of the CAI site to include saving lives, preserving health andsafety, containing and rendering safe hazardous materials, protecting theenvironment, securing chemical agent materiel and government property, andimplementing plans/procedures that have been coordinated with the communitiesinvolved. This phase is an integrated installation/community/state responseas developed by the CSEPP.

(3) *Recovery phase.* The distinctionbetween the responsephase and this phase is not as clear as between the readiness and responsephases. During the recovery phase, emergency response forces initiateoperations to restore conditions at and in the vicinity of the CAI site to atechnically feasible and acceptable state when on a Federal installation. Therestoration of off-post areas will be negotiated with the State concerned.Restoration operations or remedial actions are the primary activitiesconducted during this phase.

f. Chemical event emergency notificationsystem. When achemical event results in the release of agent (outside of engineeringcontrols designed to contain the release), the preservation of life andpublic safety is of paramount concern. Immediate action must be taken tonotify and protect personnel in the predicted hazard area. Hazard predictionswill be made using HQDA approved dispersion models (see DA Pam 385–61).A minimum of three CAI emergency levels will be used to notify externalagencies and activities. When appropriate these levels will be included informal chemical event reports made to HQDA. These levels are—

(1) Limited area emergency. This level will bedeclared when events arelikely to occur or have occurred that involve agent release outsideengineering controls or approved chemical storage facilities with thepredicted chemical agent no-effects dosage distance not extending beyond thechemical limited area where the chemical event occurred.

(2) Post only emergency. This level will bedeclared when events arelikely to occur or have occurred that involve agent release with thepredicted chemical agent no-effects dosage distance extending beyond thechemical limited area, but not extending beyond the post/installationboundary.

(3) Community emergency. This level will bedeclared when events arelikely to occur or have occurred that involve agent release with thepredicted chemical agent no-effects dosage distance extending beyond thepost/installation boundary.

g. Activities that have the potential forcausing publicconcern. Installations commanders—

(1) Will establish agreements with the localcommunities and states forthe exchange of information about all activities that have the potential forcausing public concern. This pertains to activities and operations which donot actually pose chemical agent hazards.

(2) Should incorporate into such agreements theexchange of informationabout emergency activities off the installation that could affect on-postchemical surety operations. The actual declaration of an emergency in theseinstances is not necessary but is at the discretion of the installationcommander.

h. DA Pamphlet 50–6 contains additionalguidance and procedures forCAIRA operations.

4–3. CAIRA responsibilities

a. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Activate the Army Operation Center (AOC) CrisisAction Team (CAT)to provide DA level command and control, information, and support for CAIRAoperations, as required.

(2) Provide backup notification to the NationalResponse Center asrequired by 42 USC 9603.

(3) Formally appoint the SRF commander as the OSC,when deployed.

(4) Receive and analyze chemical event reports.

(5) Establish procedures for coordinating thenational level responseto CAI, including other federal agencies, such as the Federal EmergencyManagement Agency.

b. The Commander, AMC, will—

(1) Dispatch the SRF, within 8 hours after receiptof notification of aCAI that requires the SRF, anywhere in CONUS.

(2) Provide TEU services, as required.

(3) Provide standardized CAIRA training for IRF andSRF commanders aswell as CAIRA training for other CAI responders.

(4) Provide CAIRA advice and assistance, whenrequested, to othercommands having chemical surety missions.

(5) Plan, budget, and conduct CAIRA readinessexercises as outlined inparagraph 4–7 of this regulation.

(6) When directed, provide resources in support ofcivil authorities inoff installation CAI per AR 500–60

(7) Ensure CAIRA plans and procedures areestablished for each chemicalstockpile disposal facility and coordinated with the host installationcommander. These CAIRA plans and procedures will be integrated with theinstallation response plans and exercised quarterly.

(8) Coordinate with supporting MEDCOM activities toensure that themedical treatment facilities are equipped, staffed, and resourced to providecare for casualties associated with the most probable event involvingchemical stockpile disposal facility operations.

c. The Commander, USARPAC will plan, budget, andconduct CAIRA exercisesas outlined in paragraph 5–7.

d. MACOM commanders will establish CAIRA plans fortheir installationswith chemical surety missions, including contractor (GOCO or COCO)facilities. The IRF and SRF, furnished by the MACOM with a chemical suretymission, will be an integral part of MACOM CAIRA plans. These plans willdesignate OSC/SRF commanders to be appointed by HQDA in the event of CAI.

e. CAI medical support at chemical suretyinstallations will be providedby MEDCOM through the installation medical authority. Medical supportincludes chemical casualty care, occupational medicine, industrial hygieneservices, and environmental health support related to the CAI.

f. Commander, Medical Research and DevelopmentCommand (MRDC) will ensureCAIRA plans and procedures are established for MRICD and other MRDCfacilities having custody of research chemical agent. These CAIRA plans andprocedures will be exercised internally on a quarterly basis. A full exerciseof the plan may be conducted with the installation IRF and with the SRF asdetermined in coordination with the host installation commander.

g. Commanders of installations with tenantorganizations having chemicalsurety-related missions or that are designated to provide emergency backupCAIRA, will—

(1) Organize, train, and equip an IRF frominstallation assets.Emergency response plans will be integrated in order to constitute a unifiedresponse to an installation CAI.

(2) Conduct CAIRA exercises quarterly and integratethem into the CSEPPexercise program. Each year at least two exercises will be coordinated withthe state and local authorities and other emergency response agencies toexercise and enhance emergency response capabilities. Those exercises,coordinated with state and local authorities, should involve the emergencyresponse agency headquarters and response teams (e.g. activating emergencyoperations centers (EOC) and emergency medical teams).

(3) Conduct public affairs activities of CAIRAoperations per AR360–5, chapter 10 and described in DA Pam 50–6.

(4) Ensure that legal and claim services areincluded during CAIRAoperations per DA Pam 27–162 and DA Pam 50–6.

h. When directed, commanders will provide an IRFto a CAI occurringoutside military installations. The IRF will provide immediate safety,security, rescue, and control at the CAI site to save lives and reduceexposure to hazards (AR 500–60, para. 2–1f). An IRF will becomprised of available installation assets. Creation of specially trainedand/or dedicated organizations is not required. Additional unique resourceswill be made available from a chemical surety installation. The seniormilitary member or designated civilian official of the IRF will beresponsible for all actions at the CAI site until arrival of the SRFcommander and staff. A national defense area (NDA) may be established for anoff installation CAI to protect classified defense information, or DoDequipment or material. (See also AR 190–13.)

i. EOD personnel responding to a CAI will takeaction to minimize allhazards, chemical and explosive, to protect the health and safety of anyperson. An EOD officer will be part of the responding EOD organization.Procedures prescribed in EOD technical publications will be consistent withprotection of life and the circumstances of the local situation.

j. If there is a CAI while chemical agent materialis under the control oftechnical escort personnel, the technical escort team will take immediateaction. Such actions will protect the health and safety of any person,control any leakage, secure the chemical agent material, repair and packageor dispose of the items. The technical escort team will also begin todecontaminate the area. The team leader will notify the nearest Armyinstallation of the magnitude of the CAI and seek assistance, if required.Appropriate notification will be made to the AOC. When the IRF commanderarrives, the TEO transitions all actions to the IRF but remains to assistwith CAIRA operations until released.

4–4. Chemical event reporting procedures (RCS: CSGPO–453)

a. Defining chemical event. The termchemical eventencompasses all chemical accidents, incidents and politically/publicsensitive occurrences. Specifically, this applies to—

(1) Confirmed releases of agent from munitions. Aconfirmed chemicalagent release from stockpile or non-stockpile chemical weapons is anydetection of agent outside the munition body or bulk storage container intothe atmosphere outside of a closed containment system that is confirmed bycorroborating positive detections. Closed containment systems includefiltered bunkers, igloos, or overpack containers which are capable ofpreventing the escape of chemical agent in concentrations exceeding theAirborne Exposure Limits (AEL) in DA PAM 385–61. Reporting will beginbased on the time of release confirmation and must not wait until locationand isolation of the leaking munition/container is accomplished.

(2) Discovery of an actual or suspected chemicalagent munition orcontainer that may require emergency transportation and/or disposal.Discovery as part of planned real property remediation will not be reportedas a chemical event unless emergency transportation or disposal is required,but will be reported in accordance with remediation plans. NOTE: U.S. ArmyCorps of Engineers is responsible for reporting discovery of chemicalmunitions and containers on Formerly Used Defense Sites.

(3) Confirmed detection of agent above thresholdconcentrationoccurring for any period outside the primary engineering control. Thisincludes agent operations conducted in a closed system (e.g., lab hood orglove box) that is contained in a facility equipped with secondaryengineering controls to protect unprotected workers or the ambientenvironment (e.g., cascade ventilation/air filtration). Thresholdconcentrations for reporting are contained in DA PAM 385–61.

(4) Actual exposure of personnel to agent above theallowable limitscontained in AR 385–61, DA Pam 40–8, and DA Pam 40–173 that isconfirmed by clinical evaluation, initial laboratory evaluation or documentedby sampling techniques. This includes any case where there is a reasonablebelief that an exposure has occurred to any individual above these limits.Special attention needs to be given to workers reporting that they believethat they were exposed to agent or failure of personnel protective equipment.

(5) Any terrorist or criminal act directed towardchemical agentstorage, laboratory or demilitarization facility or any deliberate

release ofchemical agent. This includes employment of an improvised chemical deviceintended to disperse chemical agent regardless of whether the device hasfunctioned. Commanders will report terrorist threats and incidents involvingchemical agent material per AR 525–13 and this regulation.

(6) Loss of chemical agent (other than deliberatedestruction byapproved, authorized laboratory and demilitarization processes).

(7) Any malfunction or other significant activityat a chemicaldemilitarization plant which could reasonably be expected to cause concernwithin the local community or the press, or which in the judgement of thefacility or installation management or leadership could cause embarrassmentto the U.S. Army.

(8) Above categories involving items configured asweapons containingthe industrial chemical chlorine, hydrogen and potassium cyanide, carbonylchloride, cyanogen chloride and chloropicrin. This pertains to items thatwere designed as a delivery/dispersal system for use in war, irrespective offusing or explosive configuration.

b. Reporting procedures. Chemicalevents will be reporteddirectly to HQDA Army Operations Center (AOC). Reporting requirements are asfollows:

(1) Installation or site commanders will makeimmediate directtelephonic notification within 3 hours from the time the chemical event hasbeen confirmed. In the case of chemical agent release, installations areresponsible for notifying state and local EOCs and officials who areresponsible for affected off post areas, as coordinated and established inlocal CAIRA plans. The National Response Center will also be notified by theinstallation commander when the reportable quantity threshold is exceeded.(Note: Nonstockpile items which are found off post will be reported to HQDAby the first DoD official to arrive on scene, for example, EOD or TEUpersonnel. Chemical agent research and development contractors will report,as specified in their contract, to either the U.S. Army Medical ResearchInstitute of Chemical Defense or U.S. Army Edgewood Research, Development,and Engineering Center, which, in turn, will notify HQDA.). Host installationcommanders will report chemical events occurring at tenant chemicaldemilitarization facilities. At Johnston Atoll, chemical events will bereported through both demilitarization and host installation channels.

(2) Reports will be telephonically made to the ArmyOperations Center(AOC) and to HQDA (DAMO–FDB).

(3) Chemical events will be reported using theformat at Figure4–1, providing as much information as is available. Report submissionshould not be delayed due to lack of information. (Note: This also applies toall non-stockpile items). Supplemental reports will be made only whensignificant changes occur or new information becomes available. A close-outreport must be submitted for each event.

(4) Initial written notification will be provided(by electronicallytransmitted message) as soon as additional information becomes available, butno later than 24 hours after initial telephonic notification of the chemicalevent is made. If access to the electronic message system is not availableduring non-duty hours, the initial written notification may be transmitted byfacsimile to the Army Operations Center and HQDA (DAMO–FDB); however,the required message must be forwarded to all addressees the following dutyday.

(5) Exercise and test reports will be identified atthe beginning andend with the phrase: "THIS IS A TRAINING EXERCISE (EXERCISENAME)."

c. Clasifying chemical event reports. Chemicalevent reports will beclassified per AR 380–86 and dispatched to—

(1) HQDA WASHDC//DAMO–FDB/DAMO–ODO–AOC–DOMS/DALO–SMA–ECD/DACS–SF/DAMO–ODL/SGPS–PSP/SAIG–ID/SAILE–CD/SAPA–PC/SAILE–ESOH//SALL–P//.

(2) CDR CBDCOM APGMD//SFIL–CMZ/SFIL–CMS//.

(3) DIR USANCA//MONA–OP/MONA–CM//.

(4) Other major Army commanders and agencies asappropriate.

d. Notifying emergency management/responseofficials.

(1) Chemical events meeting the emergencycategories outlined inparagraph 4–2*f*, beyond the parameters of a LimitedArea Emergency, must be reported to the local emergency management/responseofficials per local agreements.

(2) All releases of agent which occur in outdoorstorage yards; orwhere release exceeds Surgeon General AEL contained in DA PAM 385–61 andwhich are contained within an approved storage or maintenance facility,laboratory room or demilitarization facility; must be reported as required bylocal agreements.

e. Notifying public.

(1) All situations meeting chemical event criteriain this chapter willbe reported by the installation to the public except for loss of chemicalagent and criminal or terrorist acts. In those cases notification will bemade in accordance with MACOM chemical agent recovery plans.

(2) The local government officials must be notifiedprior to release tothe public.

(3) At least one hour prior to any press release tothe publicconcerning a chemical event, the local congressional office must be notified.If the attempt to notify the congressional office is unsuccessful, highlightthis fact in the chemical event report and make the press release. In caseswhere health and safety reasons preclude immediate congressionalnotification, the press release and local congressional notification mayoccur simultaneously.

(4) The telephonic notification to HQDA shouldinclude the anticipatedpress release time. The written chemical event report will include theessential elements of information released to the public.

(5) For releases of chemical agent that present ahazard to the publicor occur outside a military reservation, specific guidelines in AR360–5, paragraphs 10–4 through 10–6, apply.

(6) For chemical events occurring at tenantorganization facilities, the installation will coordinate all media releases with the parentorganization public affairs office prior to release.

4–5. Chemical event safety investigation, analysis, and reporting

a. The U.S. Army Safety Center will investigateall Class A and accidents, releases of agent outside boundaries of military reservations, and otheraccidents in accordance with AR 385–40 (excluding COCO facilities).

b. MACOM commanders will establish procedures toreview each chemicalevent and to initiate safety investigations when warranted in accordance withAR 385–40. The degree and level of the investigation will be determinedby the MACOM.

4–6. Collateral accident investigation boards

A commander may direct or request a collateral investigation of anArmychemical event by a board under the provisions of AR 15–6.

4–7. CAIRA exercise program

a. There are four types of CAIRA exercises.

(1) The unit CAIRA exercise is a quarterly trainingexercise used bythe installation commander to ensure that his initial response force istrained and ready. At least two of the four exercises conducted each yearwill be coordinated with the state and local authorities and other emergencyresponse agencies. Units outside the CSEPP evaluation process will, duringone of their required quarterly exercises, involve field play of a majorportion of the basic elements of the IRF as defined by DA Pam 50–6.

(2) The MACOM Service Response Force Exercise(SRFX) is a biennialexercise of the Service Response Force (as defined by DA Pam 50–6)conducted under the proponency of the MACOM Headquarters. The SRFX is ascenario driven, field test of a major portion of the basic elements of theService Response Force (including the Initial Response Force), simulating thestressful environment of a chemical accident. A formal report of the exercisewill be published by the proponent MACOM. An SRFX should be conductedconcurrent with a CSEPP Full Scale Exercise at that location when possible. AMACOM SRFX at any one site satisfies the biennial requirement for thatperiod.

(3) The CSEPP Direction and Control Exercise (DCX)is a biennialexercise that takes the place of a functional exercise or Army-

style commandpost exercise in the CSEPP exercise program. A DCX is a scenario-drivenexercise in which all command and control elements, communications, andautomation links are exercised. Key response decision makers play in thisfederally evaluated exercise, which may last up to 24 hours. Off postjurisdictions are not required to participate during the DCX, but areencouraged to do so. The Initial Response Force as defined in DA Pam50–6, however, will demonstrate its capability to operate successfullyin the stressful environment of a chemical accident. The IRF will beevaluated as part of the overall DCX evaluation by the CSEPP evaluation team.The evaluation reports will be formatted per CSEPP exercise requirements.Successful execution of a CSEPP DCX fulfills the requirement for a quarterlyCAIRA.

(4) The CSEPP Full Scale Exercise (FSX) is the bestway to test theentire emergency response effort and evaluate the interaction of allcomponents. The FSX involves mobilization of all emergency service andresponse agencies and the activation of communications centers and emergencyfacilities such as EOCs and command posts. It is a biennial exercise and theduration is limited to 48 continuous hours. During the FSX, the IRF asdefined in DA Pam 50–6 will demonstrate its capability to operatesuccessfully in the stressful environment of a chemical accident. The IRFwill be evaluated as part of the overall FSX evaluation by the CSEPPevaluation team. The evaluation reports will be formatted per CSEPP exerciserequirements. Successful execution of a CSEPP FSX fulfills the requirementfor a quarterly CAIRA.

b. If a scheduled CSEPP DCX or FSX is canceled dueto off postjurisdictional conflicts, the installation will still conduct a CAIRAexercise with IRF demonstration evaluated by the MACOM within theannual/biennial time window.

c. For the purpose of exercises, the biennualwindow is 24 months, plus orminus six months.

d. It is permissible for a MACOM to enter into anagreement with anotherMACOM for the conduct of exercises to satisfy the requirements of thisregulation.

e. All CAIRA exercises will be documented bywritten after actionreports.

f. MACOMs and subordinate units will budget asnecessary for the conduct ofall exercises described above to supplement CSEPP funds.

Table 4–1
CAIRA EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS

TITLE	UNIT CAIRA EXERCISE	MACOM SRFX	CSEPP DCX	CSEPP FSX
AMC Chemical Storage Sites	Quarterly	Biennially (See Note 1)	Biennially	Biennially
Dugway Proving Ground	Quarterly	None	None	None
USARPAC Storage Site and JACADS	Quarterly	Biennially	None	None
Chem Defense Training Facility	Quarterly	None	None	None
Tenant Activity (Demil and other GOCO facilities)	Quarterly (See Note 2)	Biennially (See Notes 1 and 2)	Biennially (See Note 2)	Biennially (See Note 2)
MRICD	Quarterly (See Note 3)	None (See Note 3)	None (See Note 3)	None (See Note 3)
COCO Labs	Quarterly	None	None	None

Notes:

1. Only one site must participate in a SRFX during eachbiennial period.

2. The facility/site and host installation commander will ensurethat each demilitarization facility and the Chemical Agent Munitions DisposalSystem is integrated into host installation exercise programs.

3. MRDC and the host installation commander will ensure that MRICDis integrated into the host installation exercise program.

Chemical Event Report
(Classify report as per AR 380–86)
Header: "THIS IS A CHEMICAL EVENT REPORT, RCS: CSGPO–453."
Body:1. Date and time (local) of event/event control number (combination of theacronym of the reporting unit and the fiscal year in which the event occurredand a sequence number assigned locally (e.g., TEAD 92–99). The eventcontrol number will be used on all supplemental and final reports.2. Location.3. Quantity and type of munition(s) or container(s) and chemical agentsinvolved. 4. Description of what has happened. (Include statement of whether chemicalevent is a result of non-deliberate or deliberate action. If not applicable,so state.) 5. Emergency notification level (i.e., non-surety emergency, limited areaemergency, post only emergency, community emergency. If not applicable, sostate.) 6. Description of property damage. 7. Personnel casualties and/or injuries. 8. Whether off post medical services and/or facilities were required. 9. State if SRF commander is required. 10. Assistance required (e.g., augmentation forces of any type, EOD,security forces, equipment, materials). 11. Any other pertinent information (e.g., if news release was issued,safety and security measures taken, amount of agent released). 12. Commander's assessment of the situation. 13. In reporting emergency destruction of hazardous munitions (e.g.,suspected chemical munitions or materials), reporting agencies must add thefollowing: a. Type of air samples and test kits used and results obtained. b. Type and amount of explosive used to destroy each munition. 14. Elements of media release (if not yet made, include expected time ofrelease). 15. Notification of senior government officials (state to whom and whennotification was made). NOTE: Leaks in stockpile munitions will also be reported through ammunitionquality assurance surveillance channels per SB 742–1.

Figure 4-1. Suggested format for the chemical event report

Chapter 5
Occupational Safety and Health Program for Chemical Agents

5–1. General
AR 385–61 and DA Pam 385–61 prescribe DA safety policy,responsibilities, and criteria for all chemical agent operations.AR 385–40 prescribes DA guidance for accident investigations relatingto chemical agents. AR 385–64 also contains chemical munition safetyguidance. This chapter provides surety perspectives on the chemical agentsafety program. This chapter does not apply to EOD operations. SeeAR 75–15 for EOD guidance.

5–2. Surety emphasis on safety
Commanders will apply the guidance contained in chemical agentsafetyregulations with an intensity and level of effort that will ensure thatoperations involving chemical agents will be in compliance with AR385–61 and DA Pam 385–61. The intended purpose of a lightningprotection system is to protect the contents of chemical agent storagestructures. See DA Pam 385–64.

5–3. Occupational health
An occupational health program will be established in support of thechemical surety program in accordance with AR 11–34, The ArmyRespiratory Protection Programs; AR 40–5, Preventive Medicine;DA Pamphlet 40–8, Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluationand Control of Occupational Exposure to Nerve Agents GA, GB, GD, and VX;DA Pamphlet 40–173, Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluationand Control of Occupational Exposure to Mustard Agents H, HD, and HT;OTSG policy guidance concerning industrial hygiene support for the DAChemical Agent Occupational Health Program; and 29 CFR 1910.134.

5–4. Leaker isolation
a. When evidence of a leaking chemical munition orcontainer in storageis noted, the source will be located, isolated, and contained as soon aspractical consistent with all safety, security, and environmental protectionrequirements. If the source cannot be located immediately, the structurewill be closed initially, then filtered continuously and monitored until thesource is isolated or until low level monitoring indicates the source nolonger exists.

b. During isolation operations, provisions will bemade to increasereadiness to implement CAIRA operations. The search will continue asdescribedin paragraph 4–4*a*.

c. Isolation operations need not extend beyondnormal duty hours andshould not prevent the accomplishment of unrelated, concurrent operationssuch as environmental monitoring and safety in storage inspections.

d. During demilitarization operations, leakerswill be processed inappropriate levels of personal protective equipment. Operations should notbe delayed to isolate low level leakers.

Chapter 6
Counterintelligence and Operations Security

6–1. General
This chapter establishes requirements for:

a. Counterintelligence (CI) support to governmentchemical storage and RDAinstallations.

b. The collecting and reporting of informationaffecting security atchemical surety installations.

c. Operations security for chemical storageinstallations.

6–2. Counterintelligence support
a. Installation commanders will establish andmaintain close coordinationwith supporting military intelligence (MI) units.

b. Military intelligence units will supportchemical installations byproviding:

(1) Spot reports of potential or actual incidentsthat may affect thesecurity of an installation.

(2) Investigation of incidents or suspectedsecurity violations asrequested by the installations.

c. Installation commanders will also establish andmaintain contact withlocal civil and military police forces. Civil police authorities will berequested to provide timely information that may affect the security of theinstallation and assist in investigating potential or actual violations ofsecurity occurring off the installation (MI units will be informed of allrequests for civil police investigative assistance in areas concerning thesecurity of chemical agent material).

6–3. Threat information collection and reporting
a. Routine information on threat groups/forceswill be collected by U.S.Army MI units and routed through command channels to the installation.

b. Installation commanders will report all threatinformation receivedfrom local sources to the supporting MI units. Information will be forwardedby using the spot report form as prescribed in AR 381–20.

6–4. Operations security
Commanders with chemical surety missions will ensure that personnelareperiodically briefed on the threat to themselves and the security of theinstallation/organization. Points such as reporting security violations,using the duress code word, and avoiding predictable patterns of behaviorwill be stressed during these briefings.

6–5. Reporting of significant incidents
Any penetration, attempted penetration, or other unexplaineddegradation ofsecurity will be reported through command channels to HQDA in accordance withAR 190–40, Serious Incident Report.

Chapter 7
Chemical Surety Program Evaluation Requirements

7–1. General
a. This chapter prescribes policies and proceduresfor the assessment ofthe chemical surety program. It describes reports for both chemicalmanagement evaluations (CME) and chemical surety inspections (CSI) conductedat organizations and activities that have chemical surety programresponsibilities.

b. These assessments are conducted to:

(1) Determine the capability of each organizationto accomplish itsassigned mission in a safe and secure environment.

(2) Determine the adequacy of support and guidanceprovided to eachchemical surety organization.

(3) Determine and pursue systemic issues affectingthe commander'scapability to perform the mission.

7–2. Responsibilities
a. The DCSOPS will—

(1) Determine CSI standards.

(2) Review CSI and CME reports.

(3) Resolve inspection reclamas forwarded to HQDA.

b. TIG will—

(1) Conduct chemical surety inspections.

(2) Conduct chemical management evaluations orother specialevaluations.

c. Designated MACOM commanders willprovide—

Oversight and conduct assistance visits/management reviewsto determine the adequacy of support and guidance provided to the suretyorganization.

7–3. Chemical management evaluations
CMEs focus on determining the root causes of systemic problemsaffectingchemical surety programs. They will normally be conducted

independently asrequired by the DAIG. CMEs will normally evaluate a functional issueinvolving multiple levels of command. Follow-up evaluations of CMEs may alsobe scheduled to ensure that the problems have been resolved and correctiveactions taken.

7–4. Chemical surety inspections

a. The DAIG will conduct CSIs of all U.S. Armyactivities andorganizations with chemical surety missions of custody, handling, use, transport, or disposal of chemical agent material

b. The DAIG will conduct CMEs or SpecialInspections (SI) of U.S. Armyactivities and organization providing administrative or management oversightof these missions when CSIs identify systemic chemical surety relatedissues.

c. A CSI will normally be conducted at activitiesand organizations inpara 7–4*a* above every 18 months, but on request of theinspected unit and concurrence of HQDA (DAMO–FDB) may be extended to up to 24 months.

d. CSIs of organizations having managementresponsibility for theadministration of contracts involving chemical agent material will includeassessment of the contract oversight program.

e. Formal CSIs may be conducted at contractorfacilities that conductchemical agent RDTE operations or have custody of chemical agent material.

7–5. Scope of CSI

The scope of a specific CSI is determined by the structure of theorganization mission statements or other appropriate mission directives. DAIGwill publish annual schedules of CSIs and CMEs in coordination with affectedMACOMs. The functional areas to be assessed during a CSI may include, but arenot limited to, the following:

a. Mission operations.
(1) Research and development.
(2) Test and evaluation.
(3) Storage and surveillance.
(4) Training.
(5) Escort and transportation (on-post andoff-post).
(6) Special projects.
(7) Calibration, maintenance, and readiness.
(8) Inspection program.
(9) Adequacy of physical facilities.
(10) Inventory and accountability.
(11) Oversight of disposal programs atinstallations hosting disposalfacilities.
(12) Quality assurance programs.
(13) Adequacy of resources.
(14) Environmental compliance program.
(15) Maintenance of NBC defense equipment used insupport of chemicalsurety operations.

b. Safety.
(1) Plans and procedures.
(2) Personnel protection and protective equipment.
(3) Agent monitoring program.
(4) Hazard analysis program.
(5) Inspection and compliance monitoring program.
(6) Lightning protection.
(7) Material handling equipment.

c. Security.
(1) Security planning and procedures.
(2) Perimeter security.
(3) Storage requirements.
(4) Support facilities.
(5) Key and lock control.
(6) Security forces, including augmentation.
(7) Training program.
(8) Transportation security.
(9) Communications.
(10) Waivers and exceptions.
(11) Recovery operations.
(12) Emergency response capability.
(13) Internal and external inspections.
(14) Access control.
(15) Intrusion detection and assessment.

d. Surety management.
(1) PRP management.
(2) Adequacy of manning.
(3) Oversight Safety, Security, and SuretyManagement Program

e. Emergency response.
(1) CSEPP.
(2) CAIRA program.
(3) Chemical event reporting.

f. External support. Conditionsbeyond the capability ofthe inspected organization to avoid, influence, or correct which are theresponsibility of the supporting activities.

g. Disposal facilities (in addition to theabove).
(1) COR oversight program.
(2) Engineering controls including configurationcontrol procedures.
(3) System and process controls.
(4) Calibration program.

7–6. Schedules

a. An annual schedule of CSIs will be published 90days prior to thebeginning of each fiscal year by the DAIG. Copies of this schedule will beprovided to affected MACOMs, HQDA (DAMO–FDB/DAMO–ODL, and Director,USANCA (MONA–OP).

b. The DAIG will provide inspector access rostersto inspectedorganizations at least 30 days prior to scheduled inspections. DAIG accessrosters will include security clearances and qualifications of inspectors.

7–7. Ratings

a. Inspected organizations will be given one ofthe ratings below in each of the functionalareas listed in paragraph 7–5. As used in this rating system,the term “deficiency” applies to both deficiencies and factorsaffecting operations.
(1) NO DEFICIENCIES.
(2) DEFICIENCIES: NONE FAILING.
(3) DEFICIENCIES: FAILING, CORRECTION VERIFIED.
(4) DEFICIENCIES: FAILING, RESOLUTION/REINSPECTIONREQUIRED.

b. A rating of NO DEFICIENCIES or DEFICIENCIES:NONE FAILING will be givenwhen an organization demonstrates that it can accomplish critical tasks whileproviding a safe and secure environment per approved publications anddirectives.

c. A rating of DEFICIENCIES: FAILING, CORRECTIONVERIFIED may be givenwhen one or more conditions found in paragraph 7–8 existed but werecorrected and verified by the inspection team.

d. A rating of DEFICIENCIES: FAILING,RESOLUTION/REINSPECTION REQUIRED maybe given when one or more conditions found in paragraph 7–8 existed butwere not, or could not, be corrected for verification by the inspection team.

7–8. Rating guidelines

a. A DEFICIENCY FAILING may be given in theappropriate functional areawhen any of the following conditions exist:
(1) Failure to achieve or maintain assigned missioncapability. Thismay include shortages in personnel, equipment, supplies, or authorized repairparts that prevent accomplishment of the chemical surety mission.
(2) Loss of accountability or custody of chemicalagents.
(3) Failure to provide a safe environment forchemical agents.
(4) Failure to provide a secure environment forchemical agent.Examples include, but are not limited to the following:
(a) Allowing unauthorized or unidentified access tochemical agents.
(b) Use of an inadequate or deficient intrusiondetection systemwithout sufficient compensatory measures (failure of an individual sensor ina multiple sensor system does not necessarily constitute an unsecureenvironment).

(c) Failure of security response forces to respondwithin specified-time limits.

(d) Failure to establish limited/exclusion areas asrequired

(e) Failure to post required patrols or sentries.

(f) Failure to lock or control entrances to limitedor exclusionareas.

(g) Deficiencies in security facilities whichindividually or incombination with other security deficiencies could reasonably lead tounauthorized access to chemical agents in the absence of adequatecompensatory measures.

(5) Inadequate response to an actual or simulatedchemical accident orincident. Included are actions that could permit unnecessary loss of life,personal injury, destruction of property, or compromise of classifiedmateriel or information.

(6) Failure to include essential chemical suretydoctrine or technicaland operational instructions in the curriculum or training program.

(7) Teaching chemical surety policies, procedures,or operations thatare at variance with DOD, DA, or MACOM policy.

(8) A number of deficiencies or manner ofperformance indicating a lackof competence or a disregard for prescribed procedures.

(9) Failure to establish or maintain an effectiveprogram for chemicalsurety management.

b. External support may be given a DEFICIENCYFAILING when any of theconditions above exist that are beyond the capability of the inspectedorganization to avoid, influence, or correct and are attributable to thesupporting activity.

7–9. CSI reports

a. When an organization receives ratings of NODEFICIENCIES, DEFICIENCIES: NONE FAILING, or DEFICIENCIES: FAILING, CORRECTION VERIFIED, regardless ofthe rating given to its external support, the inspected organization will beprovided a final CSI report at the exit briefing. Reply by endorsement is notnormally required; however, selected factors affecting operations ordeficiencies may require reply by endorsement.

b. When the organization receives a ratingDEFICIENCIES: FAILING,RESOLUTION/REINSPECTION REQUIRED, regardless of the rating awarded to itsexternal support, a draft report will be provided to the inspectedorganization at the exit briefing. A final report will be subsequentlyforwarded by HQDA (SAIG–ID) to the inspected organization. All otherorganizations or activities required to take corrective actions will beprovided appropriate extracts. A written response reporting action taken torectify the deficiencies noted will be forwarded through command channels toHQDA (SAIG–ID). A reinspection will be conducted within 90 days of theinspection that resulted in the failing deficiencies. Reinspection ofexternal support activities may consist of the review and acceptance of thewritten response reporting the corrective action taken. The scope of areinspection will be limited to the specific area, activity, or operationthat was the basis for the failing deficiencies. When appropriate, the MACOMwill modify or change the mission of the inspected organization pendingreinspection and successful demonstration of specified operations.

c. When external support is rated DEFICIENCIES:NONE FAILING;DEFICIENCIES: FAILING, CORRECTION VERIFIED; or DEFICIENCIES: FAILING,RESOLUTION/REINSPECTION REQUIRED, a written reply stating corrective actiontaken will normally be required. The activity cited for inadequate externalsupport will be provided applicable extracts from the inspectedorganization's final report. The report of corrective action taken will beforwarded through command channels to HQDA (SAIG–ID).

(1) A copy of the report of corrective action takenby the external-support activity providing direct support to the inspected organization willbe furnished to the inspected organization to be filed with the inspectedorganization's report. When an inspected organization is also required toreply by endorsement, that reply will not be delayed pending receipt of thecorrective actions taken by the support activity.

(2) Reinspection of the external support activitymay consist of reviewand acceptance of the written response reporting action taken to correct thedeficiency; or the scope of a reinspection may be limited to the specificarea, activity, or operation that was the basis for the failing deficiency.When appropriate, the MACOM will modify or change the mission of the supportactivity pending reinspection.

d. The CSI team will provide the commander of theinspected organizationwith a final report at the exit briefing. Copies of the inspection reportwill also be provided to selected commanders or agencies. Also, a finalreport will be provided to the headquarters of the inspected organization.All other organizations or activities required to take corrective actionswill be provided appropriate extracts.

e. A copy of DAIG CSI reports will be provided tothe affected MACOM, HQDA(DAMO–FDB, DAMO–ODL, DACS–SF), and DIRECTOR, USANCA(MONA–OP).

f. Reports involving any areas waived or delegatedby HQDA will beforwarded to the HQDA staff responsible for the functional area involved.

7–10. Reclamas

a. Reclamas may be submitted by any commander inthe chain of command ofthe inspected organization or external support organization. Reclamas will besent through the organizational chain of command to Deputy Chief of Staff forOperations & Plans, 400 Army Pentagon, Attn: DAMO–FDB, Wash D.C.20310–0400 for adjudication. Reclamas must be submitted not laterthan 60 days after receipt of the final report by the inspected organization.

b. Reclamas must be based on factual data and willinclude all evidencethat supports the reclama.

c. Each commander in the chain of command willreview, evaluate, andforward the reclama to the next higher headquarters. Any commander in theorganizational chain of command may disapprove a reclama.

e. All reclamas forwarded to HQDA will beadjudicated by DCSOPS(DAMO–FDB).

f. Final decisions on all reclamas will beforwarded to the organizationrequesting the reclama, HQDA (SAIG–ID), other staff elements asappropriate, and Director, USANCA (MONA–OP).

Chapter 8
Managing Chemical Agent Contracts

8–1. Scope

This chapter provides guidance for managing chemical agentcontracts atgovernment owned contractor operated (GOCO) and contractor owned contractoroperated (COCO) facilities to include academic institutions anddemilitarization facilities. This chapter also provides supplemental guidanceto be used in conjunction with Chapter 2 for chemical PRP certification ofcontract personnel.

8–2. General policy

a. Heads of contracting agencies will ensure thatthe provisions of thischapter, including certification, support, and oversight of COCO facilitieshaving custody of chemical agent, are implemented by contractually bindingagreements.

b. It is Army policy to limit involvement withchemical agents to DoDmilitary and civilian personnel. However, in cases where such limitation isnot in the best interest of the Army, MACOM commanders may authorize use ofcontractors to perform chemical agent related functions. A MACOM may delegatethis decision authority no lower than Major Subordinate Command (MSC) level.

c. Army furnished chemical agent may be used tosupport contract work forother services and DoD agencies. Any use of chemical agent, regardless ofhow acquired, at Army supported contract facilities for non-DOD work requiresapproval from HQDA (DAMO–FDB).

d. A contracting officer's representative (COR)will be designated totechnically monitor the administration of chemical agent contracts.

e. The total chemical agent quantity maintained ata COCO facility willnot exceed the aggregate total of one liter. Requests for exceptions toexceed the one liter limit must include justification and will be forwardedto HQDA (DAMO–FDB), WASH D.C. 20310–0430.

f. Department of the Army will retain ownership ofall agent furnished,purchased, or synthesized at government expense.

g. Commander, AMC will ensure that the totalquantity of chemical agentsynthesized within the command outside the single small scale productionfacility declared under CWC will not exceed ten kilograms per year.

h. The amount of chemical agent synthesized at aCOCO facility will notexceed 100 grams aggregate total per calendar year without the writtenpermission of Commander, AMC. Synthesis of agent must be approved by the COR. Synthesized agent will be accounted for using the same procedures as thoserequired for government furnished agent.

8–3. COCO RDA/Academic Facilities

a. AMC is designated as lead command for thecertification, support, andoversight of COCO facilities used for non-medical chemical defense RDAefforts.

b. MRDC is designated as lead agency forcertification, support, andoversight of facilities used for medical chemical defense RDA efforts.

c. AMC and MRDC will jointly develop and usestandard surety clauses inthe areas of personnel reliability, security, safety, and accountability ofchemical agents used in RDA involving chemical agent. Standard clauses willshare common technical terminology and will include technical procedures asrequired. AMC is designated as lead command for the development andmaintenance of these standard clauses. HQDA (DAMO–FDB) will adjudicateand resolve any disagreements between MACOMs during the development andmaintenance of these standard surety clauses.

d. HQDA (DAMO–FDB) will review and approvejointly developedstandard surety clauses used in all COCO contracts, supporting bailmentagreements, and all changes or modifications of these clauses prior tocontract negotiation and award. The lead command will submit these documentsfor approval to HQDA (DAMO–FDB), WASH D.C. 20310–0430 at least 120 days prior to the desired date of approval.

e. Contracting officers will ensure that Armystandard surety clauses andrequirements are made contractually binding on all contractors required topossess or use chemical agent at a COCO facility. No chemical agent from anysource, to include contractor synthesized agent, may be expended in supportof a contract until the contract is made binding. Until a COCO facility iscertified and a contract is in force, no chemical agent will be furnished tothe facility nor will the facility synthesize or obtain agent elsewhere foruse on supported contracts. The Army does not control or oversee contractsperformed outside the United States, its possessions, or its territoriesunless they involve chemical agent provided by the U.S. Army.

f. MACOMs will ensure that contractor facilitiesare inspected andcertified to safely and securely use and store chemical agents prior totransferring chemical agent material into custody of the contractor.

g. The DA Inspector General may conduct chemicalsurety inspections ofcontracting agencies and COCO facilities and operations which maintaincustody of chemical agent as outlined in Chapter 7 of this regulation.

8–4. GOCO chemical demilitarization facilities

Commander, AMC is designated as the lead command forcertification, support,and oversight of GOCO chemical demilitarization facilities. Contractprovisions will implement chemical agent safety policy contained in AR385–61 and AR 385–64; security of chemical agents as prescribedin AR 190–59; and other guidance contained in this regulation.

8–5. Semiannual Reporting of COCO RDA/Academic Facilities

a. Lead commands will provide semiannual reportsof all supportedorganizations (including government, industry, and academic facilities)requiring the use of chemical agent in contractor certified facilities.Reports will include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Name of contractor and contract number.

(2) Name(s) of principal investigators.

(3) Types of agents used.

(4) Average quantities of chemical agent on handat the end of eachmonth.

(5) Highest quantity of chemical agent on handduring period.

(6) Nature of work.

(7) Duration of contract.

(8) Date of current contractor certification touse chemical agent andcertifying agency.

(9) Date of most recent survey of thecontractor's facility andsurveying agency.

(10) Scope of most recent survey.

b. Semiannual reports will include listings ofother service or agencycontracts supported with chemical agent. Contract numbers and types of agentinvolved will be specified.

c. Semiannual reports will include known cases ofcertification beingdenied or revoked with names of contractors and reasons for denial orrevocation.

d. The reports will have cutoff dates of 1 Apriland 1 October. Reportsshould be dispatched to arrive by 1 May and 1 November. Copies will be sentto HQDA (DAMO–FDB), WASH DC 20310–0430, and DIR., USANCA(MONA–OP), 7500 Backlick Road, BLDG. 5073, Springfield, VA22150–3198.

8–6. Agent Accountability at COCO RDA/Academic Facilities

a. Contractors will be required tokeep records accounting for receipt,use, synthesis, transfer, and destruction of all chemical agent as specifiedby contract. Contracts will include all accountability requirements specifiedin Chapter 11 of this regulation.

b. Contractors will conduct semiannual physicalinventories of allchemical agent. Contracting agency accountable officers will conduct physicalinventories of all chemical agent in the custody of contracted organizationsas warranted by discrepancies.

c. The amount of chemical agent synthesized byan individual contractorwill not exceed one liter per month without the written approval of HQDA(DAMO–FDB). Synthesis of chemical agent must be approved by thecontracting officer.

d. The total quantity of chemical agentequivalent on hand (i.e. total ofneat chemical agent and the amount of chemical agent contained in dilutesolutions) will not exceed one liter aggregate total at any single COCOfacility.

8–7. Physical Security

Physical security of chemical agent will conform with policies, requirements,and guidance contained in AR 190–59.

8–8. Chemical agent safety

Chemical agent operations will comply with policies and procedurescontainedin AR 385–61 and DA Pam 385–61. The COR shall provide thecontractor with material safety data sheets for each type of chemical agentin contractor custody.

8–9. Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA)

Contractors will provide CAIRA plans as outlined by Chapter 4 ofthisregulation and DA Pam 50–6. The contractor will be required to:

a. Base CAIRA plans on Maximum Credible Event(MCE) scenarios per AR385-61.

b. Maintain the necessary equipment and personnelfor controlling achemical agent accident or incident. If external civilian agencies areexpected to respond and assist, they must have equipment and

trainingrequired to respond safely to the MCE scenario. Agreements with externalagencies, including provisions for training, must be formalized.

c. Establish procedures for the orderly evacuationof personnel from areasin the contractor facility where personnel may be exposed if there is anunintentional release of chemical agent outside of engineering controls.

d. Exercise CAIRA plans quarterly. If there areagreements with externalcivili/an agencies to provide assistance, those agencies will be notified ofexercises and be encouraged to participate or observe. If located on amilitary reservation, CAIRA plans may be integrated into quarterlyinstallation exercises. See Chapter 4.

(1) As a minimum, external agencies should beencouraged to participatein actual CAIRA exercises annually.

(2) At least one CAIRA exercise will be evaluatedby the COR orconducted under MACOM supervision annually.

(3) GOCO demilitarization facilities will exerciseCAIRA plansquarterly with mandatory participation of government supporting agencies. Iflocated on a military installation, CAIRA plans may be integrated intoquarterly installation CAIRA exercises.

8–10. Chemical event reporting

a. Contractors will report all chemical events tothe COR, usingestablished chemical event notification procedures outlined in Army standardsurety clauses. The contracting agency will report all chemical events asspecified in Chapter 4. If located on a military reservation, contractors willalso report all chemical events to the installation or host commander, who inturn will forward such reports as specified in Chapter 4 directly to HQDA.

b. Contractors will be required to notify localmanagement/ responseofficials per CAIRA plans approved by the COR.

c. Contractors will not be required to make publicreleases ornotification of elected officials but are not restricted from doing so unlessclassified information is involved. The government will refer all mediarequests to the contractor, but will work with the contractor to addressmedia inquiries. The COR will ensure that all local public releases ofinformation are reported through chemical event reporting channels.

d. The government may respond to congressionalinquires concerning theevent in coordination with contract management.

8–11. Personnel reliability program (PRP)

a. Certifying Official. The Army CORdesignated by thecontracting officer will be the certifying official for those DOD contractoremployees authorized to perform chemical surety duties. The contractingofficer may authorize delegation of certifying official duties to subordinatemilitary or DA civilian personnel. Such delegation must be stipulated in theContracting Officer's Delegation Letter to the COR. Certifying officials willensure that contracts require contractor employees performing PRP duties inpositions subject to this regulation to meet the PRP reliability standardsoutlined in Chapter 2 and in the DA approved standard surety clause.Specifically, certifying officials will—

(1) Inform managerial, supervisory, medical, andother contractpersonnel of the purposes, standards, procedures, and responsibilitiesrequired for implementing the chemical PRP.

(2) Inform and instruct each employee assigned PRPduties of thesignificance of assignment, importance of reliable performance, PRPstandards, safety and security considerations, and continuing evaluationrequirements for self reporting and peer review of factors and situationsthat could affect job performance or reliability. The contractor will fostera positive attitude toward both the chemical PRP and chemical duties amongPRP employees and will ensure that each PRP employee understands thatmaintaining chemical PRP standards is a condition of continued employment inthe chemical agent facility.

(3) Ensure that each employee to be assigned to aPRP position issubjected to a personnel security investigation, medical record evaluationand substance abuse testing, personal interview, proficiency certification,and continuing evaluation under the reliability standards of the chemical PRPoutlined in Chapter 2.

(4) Require that the contractor provides thecertifying official withresults of personnel security investigations, medical record evaluations, andsubstance abuse testing of any contractor employee assigned, or proposed tobe assigned to a PRP duty position. In addition, the contractor must reportimmediately any other information about an employee relevant to maintainingPRP reliability standards.

(5) Provide for the continuing evaluation ofemployees assigned tochemical PRP positions by contractor supervisory personnel.

(6) Remove an employee from a chemical PRP positionupon notificationby the certifying official that the employee has been suspended ordisqualified and notifies the certifying official in writing within 15 daysof the removal action. Temporary restriction or temporary disqualificationfrom chemical PRP duties requires that:

(a) The employee be instructed to cease performanceof chemical PRPduties.

(b) The employee be prevented from entering anyfacility which wouldallow the individual access to areas containing chemical agent..

(c) The employee be removed from a chemical PRPposition upondetermination by the certifying official that the employee no longer meetschemical PRP reliability standards and has been permanently disqualified.This action shall be made a matter of permanent record.

(7) Provide to the Defense Industrial SecurityClearance Office(DISCO), ATTN: S0831, P.O. Box 2499, Columbus, OH 43216–5006, a list ofall personnel in the chemical PRP that have security clearances granted byDISCO. Update lists as needed. Lists will include the full name and SSN ofeach employee; name and address of the employing contractor facility; and thetitle, address, and DSN telephone number of the Army certifying official forthe contract.

(8) Sign Part IV of the DA Form 3180–R foremployees beingscreened into the PRP prior to signing Part V and placing the individual onthe CDPR.

(9) Restrict individuals from performing chemicalduties whenperformance is impaired by use of medication, temporary medical or physicalconditions, or short term stress.

(10) Authenticate the CDPR for the contractor'sfacility.

b. Reviewing Official. Thecertifying official's supervisorwill be the reviewing official. When the certifying approval is delegatedbelow the COR pursuant to paragraph 9–11*a* above, theCOR will be the reviewing official. The reviewing official is not required tobe in the chemical PRP.

c. Chemical PRP Administration Official.

(1) At COCO installations or activities where theArmy COR may not bestationed on the installation and at GOCO demilitarization facilities, thecertifying official may designate the contractor or one or more seniorsupervisory contractor employees to assist in administering the day to daycertifying official duties. A chemical PRP administration official may beappointed at the contract facility to facilitate the management of thechemical PRP at the contractor facility. This official will be nominated bythe contractor and approved by the COR. The official should have supervisoryresponsibility for all personnel with access to chemical agent.

(2) The chemical PRP administration official mayperform all dutiesnormally associated with the certifying official except for the decisionmaking functions of determining chemical PRP suitability, temporarilyrestricting personnel from PRP duties based on medical conditions, anddisqualifying personnel from the PRP. The contractor may, however,administratively remove employees from PRP duties as needed. The certifyingofficial must complete Parts IV and VIII of DA Form 3180–R. Thechemical PRP administration official may be delegated the authority to signPart V.

(3) The chemical PRP administration official may bedelegated theauthority to medically restrict an individual from performing PRP relatedduties; however, in cases where the individual does not wish medicalauthorities to forward such personal information to the PRP

administrationofficial, the certifying official must perform the medical restrictionfunction.

(4) The chemical PRP administration official may beauthorized toauthenticate the chemical duty position roster.

d. Privacy Act Considerations. Provisions of the Privacy Actof 1974 apply. Additionally, all personnel wishing to be considered forassignment to chemical PRP positions must grant authority for release ofinformation and records to allow the government to review company medical,personnel, and security files. If an individual does not wish to grantpermission for the records check and review, he will not be considered forPRP duties.

e. Exceptions to Policy. Requestsfor exceptions to policywill be forwarded with justification through command channels to HQDA(DAMO–FDB), WASH D.C. 20310–0430. Requests will be considered ona case-by-case basis.

f. Foreign Nationals. At GOCOdemilitarization facilities,foreign nationals being trained in chemical demilitarization operations orserving as international inspectors under the Chemical Weapons Convention,Bilateral Destruction Agreement, or Bilateral Destruction CooperationAgreement may be granted interim chemical PRP certification. Interimcertification may be granted by the demilitarization facility's certifyingofficial based on written certification by an official of the appropriategovernment or international organization, such as the U.N. TechnicalSecretariat or an embassy, that the individual meets reliability standardsoutlined in this regulation. Per paragraph 3–5*c*,the individual granted interim certification is notpermitted to perform chemical duties under the two person rule with anotherinterim certified individual. The individual will not be granted fullcertification. The individual will be subject to the full provisions of thePRP continuous evaluation process excluding drug testing. Evidence ofmisconduct will result in revocation of the individual's interim chemical PRPstatus. The individual's government or sponsoring international organizationwill be notified of such actions.

g. Drug Abuse Screening/Urinalysis Testing. All prospectiveemployees found to be suitable for assignment to PRP duties will undergo drugabuse screening prior to PRP certification. After certification into thePRP, all contractor employees will be tested periodically on a random basisto ensure the deterrent value of the testing.

h. Personnel security investigations (PSI).

(1) Contractor employees must possess a current andvalid PSI. The PSIis valid if—

(a) It is a favorably completed National AgencyCheck (NAC) or higher.

(b) It was completed within the last five years.

(c) There has been no break of over 24 months ineither federalcontract employment with access to classified information under theIndustrial Security Program or employment in a nuclear or chemical dutyposition.

(2) PSI requests for all contractor employeesbeing considered forassignment to chemical duty positions will be submitted through, or by, thecontracting office. The contracting office will verify citizenship statusprior to processing the PSI request.

(3) For contractor employees requiring asecurity clearance,appropriate industrial security clearance forms will be submitted throughthe contracting office to DISCO for security clearance adjudication. Thecontract should require the contractor to provide the contracting office withany information that would be sent to DISCO if the employee were clearedunder the DOD Industrial Security Program.

(4) For contractor employees not requiring asecurity clearance, thecontractor will send NAC requests to the contracting office using DD Form398–2 (Personnel Security Questionnaire (National Agency Check)) and FDForm 258 (Applicant Fingerprint Card) for submission to DIS.

(5) The contracting office will establishprocessing procedures withDIS and/or DISCO and ensure that any reports of investigation are returned tothe contracting office. The Army certifying official will adjudicate the PSIfor chemical PRP purposes. Under no circumstances will the contracting officedisclose to the contractor any information about a contractor employee thatwas developed in the course of official investigations. In the event that thePSI is unfavorable for chemical PRP purposes, the contractor will simply betold that the employee is unsuitable for the chemical PRP. Permanentdisqualification procedures will then be initiated. DIS Form 1 or DISCO FormLetter 72 will be considered as evidence of a favorable PSI for contractorpersonnel. A memorandum for record signed by the certifying officialindicating the completion date of the investigation and the date the reportof investigation was reviewed will be maintained by the contracting agencyfor all personnel certified into the chemical PRP.

i. Screening and Evaluation Procedures

(1) The DA Form 3180–R will be used for eachcontract individualscreened and evaluated for chemical PRP. The sequence of screening andprocessing may be adapted to meet local needs.

(2) Screening and evaluation procedures will beestablished consistentwith those prescribed in Chapter 2, Section III. As a minimum, procedureswill be established to accomplish the following:

(a) Certifying official's initial interview.

(b) Personnel and security records screening.

(c) Medical evaluation.

(d) Certifying official's evaluation and briefingParts IV and V ofthe DA Form 3180–R.

(e) Identification of personnel and medicalrecords. (DA Label 164may be used to mark personnel records and DA Form 4515 may be used in medicalrecords).

(f) Continuing evaluation.

(3) Determination of dependency or abuse forcontractor personnelinvolved in alcohol incidents will be made by a physician (or otherappropriately privileged health care provider supervised by a physician) percurrent Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

j. Disqualification Procedures

(1) When the certifying official hasdetermined that an individual isnot suitable for the chemical PRP, permanent disqualification procedures willbe initiated by the certifying official. Since the reasons fordisqualification may not be disclosed to either the contractor or thechemical PRP administration official, the certifying official willcommunicate or correspond directly with the individual being disqualified.The permanent disqualification process may be completed through certifiedmail with return receipt. The certifying official may waive normal suspensesfor notification and review. In all cases, however, the disqualificationprocess must be accomplished promptly.

(2) Distribution of the completed DA Form3180–R will be asfollows:

(a) Original, with copies of the writtennotification and the signedacknowledgment, plus a copy of the final action by the reviewing official,will be kept by the certifying official.

(b) One copy to the contractor. The contractorshould send copies, ormemos, to appropriate personnel and medical offices for necessary action andto clear files. In the event disqualification was a government actionresulting from adverse information developed during the PSI, copies of the DAForm 3180–R will not be provided to the contractor. Instead, thecontractor will be given written notice that the individual is disqualifiedbecause of an unfavorable PSI, without specifying the reasons.

(3) If the individual had been cleared under theDOD Industrial Security Program and was disqualified for acts reflecting adversely onloyalty, character, integrity, or discretion; and the acts were clearly notconsistent with national interest (as outlined in DOD 5220.22–M, para6–b), the certifying official (or contractor) must also report thisinformation to DISCO.

k. Contractor PRP requalification procedures areoutlined in Chapter 2 ofthis regulation.

8–12. Chemical surety program evaluation requirements

a. Commands with GOCO demilitarization and COCORDA chemical agentcontracting responsibility will establish oversight programs.

b. MACOM, MSC, and DA oversight surveillance ofchemical

agent safety,surety, and security inspections will be conducted during the contractingagency's normal contractor compliance visits. The DAIG may conduct CSIs ofcontracting agencies and COCO facilities and operations as outlined in

c. CORs performing certifying official duties willconduct contractorcompliance visits at nine month intervals. These visits may be unannounced.Functional area experts may accompany the COR to assist in conductingcompliance inspections. CORs may substitute a DAIG CSI for a periodiccompliance visit if the COR accompanied the DAIG inspection team during theCSI. Scope of visits will focus on compliance with contract requirements. Asa minimum, the following areas will be reviewed during compliance inspections:

(1) Chemical PRP Management.
(2) Safety.
(3) Physical Security.
(5) CAIRA planning and readiness.

Chapter 9
Research Chemical Agents

9–1. General

a. This chapter provides special guidance forresearch chemical agents.Guidance varies based on concentration and quantity of chemical agent. Ingeneral, larger quantities and greater concentrations of research chemicalagents require more stringent safety, security, and accountability controlsthan small quantities of neat research chemical agent and RDTE dilutesolutions. Specifically, these levels of research chemical agent present asignificantly reduced level of hazard:

(1) Research chemical agents in aggregatequantities not exceeding oneliter.

(2) RDTE dilute solutions in concentrations andquantities notexceeding levels listed in Table 9–1.

(3) Neat research chemical agent in quantities notexceeding thresholdlevels in Table 9–2.

b. Provisions of this chapter do not apply ifduring operationsconcentrations and quantities increase above threshold levels. For example:

(1) By reducing the solvent content of dilutesolutions such that theconcentration increases.

(2) By opening more than one primary containerwithin any givenengineering control such that the sum total amount exceeds prescribedthresholds.

(3) By pooling fractions of agents such that thesum total exceeds theprescribed thresholds.

c. The general requirements of this regulation arenot applicable toexperimental chemical agents used in RDTE that are not listed in paragraphB-1, Appendix B except as specified in this chapter.

9–2. Safety

a. Safety procedures and guidance for the use ofRDTE dilute solutions andneat research chemical agent are outlined in AR 385–61 and DA Pam385–61. DA PAM 385–61 applies to experimental chemical agents.

b. RDTE solutions and neat chemical agents withinthe threshold levels ofTable 9–1 and Table 9–2 do not require the application of thetwo-person rule or establishment of a PRP.

c. The two-person rule will be observed duringhandling and use of neatresearch chemical above threshold levels in Table 9&ndash:2. Similarly, theprovisions of the chemical PRP outlined in Chapter 3 will apply to thestorage and handling of neat research chemical agents above threshold levelsin Table 9–2.

9–3. Transportation

a. The provisions of Chapter 4 of this regulationapply to the movement ofresearch chemical agents and experimental agents except where specificallymodified or specified below.

b. RDTE dilute solutions (see Table 9–1) inaggregate quantitiesnot exceeding one liter and neat research chemical agent in quantities notexceeding threshold levels (see Table 9–2) may be shipped, insignature secure mode, via qualified hazardous material carrier usingprocedures which will ensure full accountability and control. Quantities ofchemical agent will be packaged and shipped IAW specifications in applicableDOT regulations (49 CFR) regarding packaging and labeling. An appropriatelymodified Report of Shipment (see Chapter 3) will be prepared by the consignorfor all commercial shipments.

c. RDTE dilute solutions in aggregate quantitiesexceeding one liter andneat research chemical agent quantities exceeding threshold levels in Table9–2 will be transported by military aircraft or government leasedaircraft whenever possible. Ground transportation will be by government,leased, or contractor-owned vehicles.

d. RDTE dilute solutions in aggregate quantitiesexceeding one liter andneat research chemical agent quantities exceeding threshold levels in Table9–2 will be accompanied during transport by at least two individualsknowledgeable in safety, security, custody, and accountability procedures.These individuals will be PRP certified but need not be armed. Additionalguidance is contained in Chapter 4 (Transportation).

e. By policy, movement of bulk quantities ofRDTE dilute solutions willnot exceed one liter of neat agent equivalent. Requests for exceptions topolicy to move RDTE dilute quantities greater than one liter neat equivalentwill be forwarded through command channels to HQDA (DAMO–FDB), WASHD.C. 20310–0430 as soon as the need has been identified.

9–4. Protection

Security requirements for Category III research chemical agents areprescribed in AR 190–59. Requirements for quantities of agent which areless than threshold levels established in Table 10–2 will beestablished by MACOMs. Appropriate security requirements for RDTE dilutesolutions and RCA located at COCO facilities will be provided in DA approvedchemical agent security clause documents.

Table 9–1
RDTE Dilute Solutions

AGENTS[1]	MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY[2]	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION
GA, GB, GD, GF	20 mg	2.0 mg/ml
VX	10 mg	1.0 mg/ml
H, HD, HQ, HT, Q, T	100 mg	10.0 mg/ml

Table 9–1
RDTE Dilute Solutions—Continued

AGENTS[1]	MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY[2]	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION
L, HL	50 mg	5.0 mg/ml

Notes:

[1] 1. The common name and chemical name of unclassified agents are asfollows: a. GA—Tabun—Ethyl N, N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate. b. GB—Sarin—Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate. c. GD—Soman—Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate. d. GF—Cyclohexyl methylphosphonofluoridate. e. H—Levinstein Mustard—70 percent Bis-dichloroethyl sulfide, 30 percentPolysulfides. f. HD—Distilled Mustard—Bis-dichloroethyl sulfide. g. HL—Lewisite Mustard—mixture ofBis-dichloroethyl sulfide and Dichloro (2-chlorovinyl) arsine. h. HQ—52.5 percent Bis-dichloroethyl sulfide, 25percent Bis (B-chloroethylthio) ethane and 22.5 percent polysulfides. i. HT—60 percent Bis-dichloroethyl sulfide, 40percent Bis (2-chloroethylthio ethyl) ether. j. L—Lewisite—Dichloro (2-chlorovinyl) arsine. k. Q—Sesqui-Mustard—Bis(B-chloroethylthio)ethane. l. T—Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether. m. VX—O-ethyl S-(2-diisopropylaminoethyl)methylphosphonothiolate.

2. Maximum amount of agent in the solution for each primary container, notto exceed the concentration indicated.

3. The complete list of chemical agents is located atAppendix B.

Table 9–2
Chemical Surety Threshold Levels (ml) of Neat Research ChemicalAgents

HD	L	VX	GA, GB, GD, GF
25.0	25.0	1.0	10.0[2]

Notes:

1. All quantities are expressed in milliliters.

2. Aggregate total for "G" series agents in 1 ml primarycontainers.

Chapter 10
Recovered Chemical Warfare Material (RCWM)

10–1. General

a. This chapter applies to all recovered chemicalwarfare material (RCWM)as defined in the glossary regardless of how acquired, whether by deliberateunearthing as a part of real property remediation/removal operations or bychance discovery.

b. U.S. Army Chemical Surety Program provisions inthis regulation are notapplicable to RCWM except as outlined in this chapter.

10–2. Assessment of RCWM

a. Upon discovery of RCWM, a preliminaryassessment will be made by theinitial EOD or TEU responders.

b. As soon as possible after recovery of RCWM, TEUwill conduct a detailedassessment to include a written report with photographs and test results.Such documented assessments will be based upon circumstances of discovery,gross and/or low level monitoring, visual examination, physicalcharacteristics, X-ray imagery, and other testing as appropriate.

c. If a positive determination cannot be madeconcerning contents, theunknown RCWM will be managed IAW procedures applicable to most hazardous ofpotential fills, as determined by the circumstances associated with discovery.

10–3. Classification of RCWM

a. Chemical agent material found buried will beclassified as hazardouswaste and managed in compliance with environmental laws and regulations, asapplicable: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and LiabilityAct (CERCLA); Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization act (SARA); ResourceConservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

(1) The past burial of chemical warfare materialwill be considered anindicator of the U.S. Government's intent to discard the material as waste.

(2) If the recovery organization believes that theburied RCWM is notsubject to management under the provisions of CERCLA, SARA, or RCRA, no offsite removal action of that RCWM will commence until the Office of theAssistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment)(ASA(IL&E)) has reviewed the circumstances and made a final determination.

b. Chemical munitions discovered on firing rangesmay be destroyed inplace without classification as hazardous wastes if such destruction isapproved by regulatory agencies, as applicable.

(1) Chemical munitions transported from firingranges for the purposeof storage pending destruction or treatment will be classified as hazardouswaste and managed IAW CERCLA, RCRA, and other environmental laws andregulations, as applicable.

(2) Chemical debris and residues transported fromfiring ranges for thepurpose of storage or disposal will be classified as hazardous waste andmanaged per CERCLA, RCRA, and other environmental laws and regulations, asappropriate.

(3) If the recovery organization believes that thetransport of rangediscovered munitions, debris, or residues are not under the purview of CERCLAor RCRA, the removal action will not commence until the Office of theAssistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment)ASA(IL&E) has reviewed the circumstances and made a final determinationconcerning classification.

10–4. On site management of RCWM

a. Deliberate unearthing of suspect RCWM will notbegin until all requiredplans and approvals are obtained for the transportation and storage ortreatment unless such recovery is specifically authorized by ASA(IL&E). CAIRAresponse plans will be integrated into site specific safety and health plans(See Chapter 4 and 5).

b. U.S. Army EOD will perform only emergencycontainment and emergencystorage operations. On site destruction of RCWM will be performed only byspecially qualified personnel.

c. Emergency on-site destruction of chemicalmunitions may be consideredas an option to reduce risk.

d. Non-emergency on-site destruction of chemicalmunitions may beconsidered as an option subject to CERCLA or RCRA and managed IAWenvironmental laws and regulations, as applicable.

e. Safety concerning RCWM containing suspectchemical agent will be IAW AR385–61 and DA PAM 385–61.

f. Safety concerning RCWM containing suspecthighly toxic industrialchemicals (e.g. chlorine, hydrogen cyanide, potassium cyanide, carbonylchloride, cyanogen chloride, chloropicrin) will be per AR 385–10 andpractices which are generally accepted for industrial operations.

g. Safety concerning RCWM containing explosivecomponents will be per AR385–61, DA Pam 385–61, AR 385–64, and DA Pam 385–64.

h. Security concerning RCWM containing suspectchemical agent

orexplosives will be per the protective measures specified in AR 190–11for Category II ammunition and explosives.

(1) Vulnerability assessments may be used to modifyprotective measuressubject to approval by the first general officer in the chain of supervisionof the operation.

(2) Access to such items will be limited topersonnel who areknowledgeable concerning the safety, security, custody, and accountability ofchemical agents and explosives. Although personnel are not required to be inthe PRP, the two person rule will apply for reasons of safety.

i. Security concerning RCWM containing suspecthighly toxic industrialchemicals will be IAW measures generally accepted for industrial operations.

(1) Vulnerability assessments may be used toincrease protectivemeasures, if warranted.

(2) Access to such items will be limited topersonnel who areknowledgeable with the safety and/or security procedures associated withindustrial chemicals. The two person rule will apply for reasons of safety.

j. On site security between the time of discoveryand time oftreatment/transport will be provided by the commander with arearesponsibility or by local law enforcement authorities, as applicable.

10–5. On site management of contaminated soil and debris

a. Soil suspected of contamination by chemicalagents or industrialchemicals will be presumed hazardous until confirmed otherwise by laboratoryanalysis.

b. Soil suspected of contamination will be managedon site perenvironmental laws and regulations, as applicable.

10–6. On site Management of Laboratory Chemicals and Samples

a. Laboratory quantities of dilute and neatchemical agent stored and usedon site for monitoring equipment and other analytical purposes will be exemptfrom the surety requirements of this regulation and managed per thelaboratory safety and laboratory security provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1450, AR385–61, and DA Pam 385–61. Laboratory technicians will not berequired to be in the PRP, but the two person rule will be required forsafety purposes.

b. Laboratory chemical agent samples will beexempt from the suretyrequirements of this regulation and managed per the laboratory safety andlaboratory security provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1450. Laboratory technicianswill not be required to be in the PRP, but the two person rule will berequired for safety purposes.

10–7. Off site transport of RCWM

a. CBDCOM will coordinate transportation planswith Federal and Stateregulatory agencies, as required.

(1) RCWM constituting an emergency threat to publichealth or safetywill be transported under the emergency provisions of 50 USC 1517 perenvironmental/transportation laws and regulations, as applicable.

(2) RCWM not constituting an emergency threat topublic health orsafety will be transported under the general provisions of 50 USC 1512 andper environmental/transportation laws and regulations, as applicable.

b. In general, TEU will transport RCWM to anapproved location if on-sitetreatment or disposal cannot be accomplished.

(1) No transport of RCWM from the site willcommence until TEU receivesverification from CBDCOM that the storage destination has been approved andthat the required regulatory notifications have been accomplished.

(2) Transport of RCWM from the site will beconducted per 50 USC, AR75–15, and environmental/transportation laws and regulations, asapplicable.

(3) The decision whether to arm TEU escortpersonnel during transportwill be made by the Commander, TEU.

10–8. Off site transport of contaminated soil and debris

a. Transport of contaminated soil and debris fromthe site will be perenvironmental/transportation laws and regulations, as applicable.

b. Accountability of contaminated soil and debrisduring transport will bemaintained through regulatory chain of custody documentation, as applicable.TEU escort during transport of soil and debris is not required.

10–9. Off site transport of laboratory samples

a. Transport of samples containing suspectchemical agents and hazardouschemicals from the site will be per transportation laws and regulations, asapplicable. Shipment by commercial carrier is authorized.

b. Accountability of laboratory samples duringtransport will bemaintained through chain of custody documentation, as applicable. TEU escortduring transport of laboratory samples is not required.

c. The destination of samples containing suspectchemical agent materialwill be limited to laboratories which have been certified for chemical agentanalysis.

10–10. Off site storage of RCWM

a. AMC will prepare facilities for the long termstorage of RCWM recoveredwithin CONUS when off site storage is necessary pending finaldemilitarization or destruction.

(1) AMC will coordinate with state officials toobtain the requiredenvironmental permits for long term storage.

(2) AMC will designate the facility to which theRCWM will betransported, based on the availability of storage space and the nature ofRCWM recovered.

b. HQDA (DAMO–FDB) will designate OCONUSfacilities for the longterm storage of RCWM recovered OCONUS when off site storage is necessarypending final demilitarization or destruction. HQDA (DAMO–FDB) willcoordinate with the Department of State, as required.

c. RCWM stored in facilities pendingdemilitarization or destruction, willbe managed per environmental laws and regulations, as applicable.

d. Safety measures concerning RCWM containingsuspect highly toxicindustrial chemicals such chlorine, hydrogen cyanide, potassium cyanide,carbonyl chloride, cyanogen chloride, chloropicrin, etc. will conform torequirements and guidance in AR 385–10 and practices which aregenerally acceptable for industrial operations.

f. Safety measures concerning RCWM containingexplosive components willcomply with requirements and guidance contained in AR 385–61, DA Pam385–61, AR 385–64, and DA Pam 385–64.

g. Security concerning RCWM containing chemicalagent or explosives willbe per protective measures specified in AR 190–11 for Category IIammunition and explosives.

(1) Vulnerability assessments may be used to modifyprotective measuressubject to approval by the first general officer in the chain of supervisionof the operation.

(2) Access to such items will be limited topersonnel who areknowledgeable concerning the safety, security, custody, and accountability ofchemical agents and explosives. Although personnel are not required to be inthe PRP, the two person rule will apply for reasons of safety.

h. Security concerning RCWM containing highlytoxic industrial chemicalswill conform to good practice security measures generally accepted forindustrial operations.

(1) Vulnerability assessments may be used toincrease protectivemeasures, if warranted.

(2) Access to such items will be limited topersonnel who areknowledgeable with the safety and/or security procedures associated withindustrial chemicals. The two person rule will apply for reasons of safety.

10–11. Reporting of RCWM

a. Recovery of an actual or suspected chemicalagent munition or containerwill be reported by the site custodian per chemical event reportingprocedures specified in Chapter 4.

(1) The installation commander will initiate therequired chemicalevent report to the Army Operations Center and to HQDA (DAMO–FDB).

(2) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will initiatechemical eventreports for RCWM discovered incidental to Defense environmental RestorationProgram projects at Formerly Used Defense Sites.

(3) CBDCOM will initiate the required chemicalevent reports insituations where the custodian is in doubt.

b. Recovery of an actual or suspected chemicalagent munition or containerwill be reported by the site custodian to the National Inventory ControlPoint for reporting under applicable treaties. The U.S. Army Corps ofEngineers will make such reports for all RCWM recoveries incidental toDefense Environmental Remediation Program projects, including all RCWMrecovered at Formerly Used Defense Sites.

(1) The installation commander will notify theNational InventoryControl Point.

(2) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will initiatereports for RCWMrecoveries incidental to Defense Environmental Remediation Program projects,including all RCWM recovered at Formerly Used Defense Sites.

(3) CBDCOM will make the reports in cases where thecustodian is indoubt.

Chapter 11
Accountability

11–1. General

This chapter provides guidance for the accountability of chemicalagents inlaboratory use and during chemical agent demilitarization/disposaloperations. The chapter does not apply to chemical weapons and bulk agentsin depot/depot activities where formal accountability records are maintainedper AR 735–5 and National Inventory Control Point (NICP) guidance.Physical inventories as prescribed in AR 710–2 and AR 740–26ensure the accuracy of accountable records.

11–2. Chemical agent accountability in laboratories

a. Commanders will ensure that quantities ofchemical agent are maintainedunder a system of records that allows audit of chemical agent continuouscustody. This system consists of both formal accountable records andsupporting custodial records that provide an audit trail from chemical agentreceipt to use, destruction, or transfer.

b. Accountable and custodial records will consist of a combination ofinventories, shipping and transfer documents, location records, destructioncertificates, and other documents as directed by the accountable officer.Official laboratory notebooks may be used as accountability records to theextent that they provide documentation of concentration, quantity, location,and use after the chemical agent is issued to the investigator or user.

c. Custodians have property responsibility underthe provisions of AR735–5. They will prepare and maintain custodial records as directed bythe accountable officer and will submit copies of their procedures to theaccountable officer for review. Custodians will forward copies ofinventories, completed transfer documents, and destruction certificates tothe accountable officer.

d. Accountability will be maintained by line itementry. A line item is asingle primary container (a vessel, ampoule, cylinder, or other receptacle)which contains accountable chemical agent. The container will be labeledclearly to show its identity, the type of agent, the original quantity ofmateriel, and concentration (if other than neat agent). Where more than onesubstantially identical primary container is under the control of a singlecustodian, they may be aggregated as a single line item.

e. Line item inventories will be conducted atleast semiannually. Theinventory will show the line item description, location, name, organization,and signature of the custodian. Accountable officers may prescribe additionalinventories that permit verification by inspecting the seals on secondary ortertiary containers and their reconciliation with custodial records.Inventory requirements for chemical agent quantities in the custody ofcontractors is found in Chapter 9.

f. Quantities will be measured in the smallestpracticable unit of weightor volume. This unit of measure will be prescribed by the accountable officerfor issue to custodians and users. It will be based on the task to beperformed and the precision of measuring devices used.

g. Accountable officers and custodians may alsoestablish maximum amountswhich may be accounted for by inventory adjustment. If discrepancies exceedthis amount, the custodian will conduct causative research and provide theresults to the accountable officer. If the causative research results inconclusive findings for a loss adjustment, the local surety officer will benotified and will determine whether a report is required IAW AR 385–40and Chapter 5 of this regulation. Technical or collateral investigations willbe conducted as directed by the commander of the accountable organization.

h. RDTE dilute solutions that have been preparedfrom stock solutions anddiluted below concentrations established in Table 10–1 will not beaccountable under or controlled by this regulation except as specificallystated; however, positive controls will be established to ensure properhandling and treatment of these solutions.

11–3. Appointment

Accountable officers and custodians will be designated in writing.

a. Contractors may be designated as custodians bycommanders oforganizations responsible for the technical monitoring of contracts.

b. Commanders of organizations conducting RDTEwith research chemical agenteither in-house or under contract will provide to supporting accountableofficers the names of the custodians authorized to receive the chemical agentmateriel.

11–4. Requests by non-DOD agencies

Requests for research chemical agent by non-DoD governmentagencies, or theircontractors, will be forwarded to HQDA (DAMO–FDB), WASH D.C.20310–0430, for approval.

11–5. Chemical agent accountability during disposal operations

a. Accountability during disposal operationsconsists of chain of custodydocuments prescribed by the accountable officer. The basis for agent fill ofmunitions in the stockpile is the theoretical fill shown on the WorldwideAmmunition Reporting System (WARS) Report as modified by the actual measuredamount removed during the chemical agent demilitarization process and thedocumenting of specific differences. The basis of fill for non stockpileitems will be the measured amount of chemical agent removed during thedisposal operation.

b. During disposal operations, the host storagecustodian transferschemical agent and munitions from the storage account to the demilitarizationaccount prior to physically transferring the munitions to the disposalactivity. The disposal activity operating maintenance contractor (OMC)custodian accepts formal responsibility from the host storage custodian upondelivery of chemical agent or munitions at the demilitarization facility (seeAR 200–1). Accountability and records will be maintained throughout thedemilitarization process. The disposal activity will use measuring devicesdesigned and built into the demilitarization facility to determine and recordthe actual amount of agent removed from the munitions.

(1) Once the munitions are demilitarized, adestruction certificate isprepared by the OMC custodian and provided to the host storage custodian.Upon receipt of the destruction certificate, the host storage custodianadjusts his storage records by deleting the munitions listed on thedestruction certificate. The host storage custodian will input data to theNational Inventory Control Point (NICP) accountable officer to drop formalaccountability of the chemical agent or munitions upon receipt of thedestruction certificate from the disposal activity OMC. The host storagecustodian then reports the destruction to the NICP accountable officer.

(2) In addition, the disposal activity measuresand records quantitiesof drained chemical agent during disposal operations through measuringdevices designed and integrated into the demilitarization facility. Thedisposal activity provides a written report to the NICP on a weekly basisindicating the amount of agent drained, processed, and stored. At theconclusion of each campaign, demilitarization records will be reconciled.Differences between the munition agent drained and the amount of chemicalagent processed will be investigated if the aggregate discrepancy exceedsfive percent of the total quantity of agent processed.

(3) The combination of reports of destruction ofthe chemical agent,the munition body/agent container, and the storage activity custodialofficers reports of transfer of accountability/responsibility serve as theNICP basis for removal from the ammunition accounts records.

(4) Investigations for any accountabilitydiscrepancies or deviationswill be initiated by the NICP.

c. Each instance of loss of integrity of thedemilitarization facilitysagent transfer and holding system will be investigated and documented. Areport of each occurrence and investigation will accompany the disposalactivity report to the NICP accountable officer.

d. Investigative reports of the loss ofaccountability of chemical agentwill be furnished to HQDA, (DAMO–FDB), WASH D.C. 20310–0430. Inaddition, a chemical event report will be submitted per Chapter 5 of thisregulation at the time of discovery of the loss.

Chapter 12
Termination of Surety Status

12–1. General

This chapter prescribes the procedures to terminate chemical suretystatus of a chemical installation or facility when chemical agent operationsand storage are no longer performed.

12–2. Contractor Owned, Contractor Operated (COCO) Facilities

The surety status of COCO RDTE facilities will be terminated whenthe contractor has accounted for and transferred custody of all research chemical agent to the U.S. Army in accordance with contractual provisions andhas been granted MACOM decertification.

12–3. Other Chemical Surety Facilities

Installation or site surety status will be terminated when allchemical agent in accessible form has been demilitarized, detoxified, transferred, or consumed in experimentation.

a. The requesting activity will forward a requestthrough command channels to terminate its surety status to HQDA (DAMO-FDB).Requests for surety status termination will include—

(1) The commander's certification that no remaining accountable quantities of chemical agent in accessible form exist on theinstallation or facility.

(2) Chemical agent air monitoring surveys andresults.

(3) Certification that all facilities, equipment,and areas are free from chemical agent contamination to the maximum extentpossible, as determined by current technology.

(4) Documentation that supports a verifiable audittrail for all actions taken in the determination.

(5) A chemical safety plan that describes thespecific safety requirements for operations in and near the decontaminatedfacilities.

(6) Milestone schedule for further siterestoration/reclamation if required.

b. Upon approval, HQDA (DAMO-FDB) will issue amemorandum terminating the surety status of the installation or facility.

c. Upon receipt of the termination memorandum, theinstallation or facility will no longer be required to maintain surety requirements for security, accountability records may be appropriately retired, the PRP may be closed out, and emergency response capability may bereduced to appropriate levels. Further, the installation and intermediateheadquarters will take action to terminate agreements with external agenciessupporting the former chemical surety mission.

d. Termination of the chemical surety missiondoes not abrogate the responsibility of such installations or facilities tomaintain a safety program commensurate with remaining missions. In addition, these installations or facilities will continue to comply with chemical eventreporting requirements (see Chapter 4) and guidance contained in DOD Dir6055.9–STD concerning the marking of rooms/facilities which have beeninvolved with chemical agents.

12–4. Site Restoration

When former government-owned chemical surety facilities are to beused for purposes other than which originally intended, site restorationoperations may be required. As part of site restoration, installation, site,or facility commanders will—

a. Comply with guidance contained in AR200–1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, and other applicableFederal and state laws/regulations as applicable.

b. Submit a site safety plan forwarded throughcommand channels to HQDA (DACS-SF), WASH D.C. 20310 for evaluation andapproval. As a minimum, submissions will include–

(1) Decontamination actions necessary to ensurethat all facilities, equipment, and areas are free from chemical agentcontamination to levels established in site restoration plans.

(2) Procedures for air, ground, and watermonitoring surveys.

(3) Documentation that supports a verifiable audittrail for all site restoration actions taken.

c. Upon completion of site restorationrequirements, all records relating to the former surety mission will beappropriately retired to archival facilities.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 40–5
Preventive Medicine. (Cited in para 1-4*m*(5), and 5-3.)

AR 55–355
Defense Traffic Management Regulation. (Cited in para 4-3l, 4-3*n*, 3-6*b*, 3-6*d*, and 3-6*f*.)

AR 190–11
Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives. (Cited in para10-4*h*, and 10-10.)

AR 190–59
Chemical Agent Security Program.(Cited in para 1-6*e*(2), 3-3*d*(3),3-14*e*, 3-14*c*(2), 3-14*d*, 8-4, 8-7, and 9-4.)

AR 360–5
Public Information. (Cited in para 4-3*g*(3), and 4-4*e*(6).)

AR 380–67
The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program. (Cited in para 2-6*b*(3), 2-11*c* and 2-24.)

AR 380–86
Classification of Chemical Warfare and Chemical and Biological DefenseInformation. (Cited in para 3-5*a*, and 3-4*c*(1).)

AR 385–16
System Safety Engineering and Management. (Cited in para 5-1, and 5-2.)

AR 385–40
Accident Reporting and Records. (Cited in para4-5*a*-*b*, and 11-2*g*.)

AR 385–61
The Army Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Program. (Cited in para 1.6*e*(1), 4-4*a*(1), 5-1, 5-2,8-4, 8-8, 8-9*a*, 9-2*a*, 10-4*e*, 10-4*g*, and 10-10*f*.)

AR 385–64
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. (Cited in para 6-2, 8-4, 10-4*g*, and 10-10*f*.)

AR 525–13
The Army Combating Terrorism Program. (Cited in para 4-4*a*(5).)

AR 600–37
Unfavorable Information. (Cited in para 2-11*c*.)

AR 680–29
Military Personnel, Organization, and Types of Transaction Codes. (Cited inpara 2-4*g*, 2-21*d*(3), 2-24*b*(2).)

DA Pam 40–8
Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of OccupationalExposure to Nerve Agents GA, GB, GD, and VX. (Cited in para 2-15*a*, and 4-4*a*(4).)

DA Pam 40–173
Occupational Health Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of OccupationalExposure to Mustard Agents H, HD, and HT. (Cited in para 2-15*a*, and 4-4*a*(4).)

DA Pam 50–6
Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) Operations.(Cited in para 1-4*m*(1)-(3), 1-4*o*(3), 1-4*p*(11)-(13), 3-6*e*(4), 4-2*a*(3), 4-3*g*(3), 4-7*a*(2)-(4), and 8-9.)

DA Pam 385–61
Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards. (Cited in para 4-2*f*,4-3*a*(1)-(3), and 6-1.)

PL 99–499
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). (Cited in para 11-3*a*(2), and 11-3*b*(2).)

42 USC 9601
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980(CERCLA) (Cited in para 10-3*a*(2), and 10-3(2).)

47 USC
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Section II
Related Publications

AR 10–16
U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency

AR 11–34
The Army Respiratory Protection Program

AR 15–6
Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

AR 20–1
Inspector General Activities and Procedures

AR 27–60
Patents, Inventions, and Copyrights

AR 40–13
Medical Support—Nuclear/Chemical Accidents and Incidents

AR 40–66
Medical Record and Quality Assurance Administration

AR 40–400
Patient Administration

AR 50–5
Nuclear Surety

AR 55–228
Transportation by Water of Explosives and Hazardous Cargo

AR 75–15
Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

AR 95–1
Flight Regulations

AR 95–27
Operational Procedures For Aircraft Carrying Hazardous Materials

AR 190–14
Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties.

AR 190–40
Serious Incident Report

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 200–2
Environmental Effects of Army Actions

AR 310–49
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)

AR 380–5
Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 381–12
Subversion and Espionage Directed Against U.S. Army (SAEDA)

AR 381–20
U.S. Army Counterintelligence (CI) Activities

AR 385–10
Army Safety Program

AR 385–14
Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response InvolvingConventional Munitions and Explosives

AR 420–90
Fire Protection

AR 500–60
Disaster Relief

AR 600–8–104
Military Personnel Information Management/Records

AR 600–85
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program

AR 700–22
Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS)

AR 710–2
Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level

AR 735–5
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 740–26
Physical Inventory Control

AR 740–32
Responsibilities for Technical Escort of Dangerous Materials.

DA Pam 600–8
Management and Administrative Procedures.

DA Pam 600–8–1
SIDPERS Battalion S1 Level Procedures

DA Pam 600–8–2
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS): Personnel ServiceCenter Level Procedures

DA Pam 600–8–10
Management and Administration Procedures: Individual Assignment andReassignment Procedures

DA Pam 600–8–23
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) Database ManagementProcedures

DA Pam 738–750
Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)

DODD 4500.32–R
MILSTAMP Transportation Account Codes (TACs) Volume 2

DODD 5160.65
Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition

DODD 5200.2–R
Department of Defense Personnel Security Program

DODD 5210.42
Nuclear Weapons Personnel Reliability Program

DODD 5210.65
Chemical Agent Security Program

DODD 5220.22–M
Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information

DODD 5220.22–R
Industrial Security Regulation

DODD 6055.9–STD
Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards

FM 3–21
Chemical Accident Contamination Control

FM 8–285
Treatment of Chemical Agent Casualties and Conventional Military ChemicalInjuries

SB 3–30
Chemical Materiel (Other than Class V) Storage Serviceability Standard

SB 3–30–2
Chemical-Biological Canisters and Filter Elements: Serviceability Lists

SB 742–1
Ammunition Surveillance Procedures

TB 5–4200–200–10
Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers Approved for Army Users

TB MED 502
Respiratory Protection Program

TM 10–277
Chemical, Toxicological and Missile Fuel Handlers Protective Clothing

TM 38–250
Packaging and Materials Handling: Preparation of Hazardous Materials forMilitary Air Shipment

TM 43–0001–26–1
Army Equipment Data Sheets; Chemical Defense Equipment

TM 43–0001–26–2
Army Equipment Data Sheets; Chemical Weapons and Munitions

FPM
Federal Personnel Manual

Code of Federal Regulation, Title 29, Chapter XVII, <quote2>Occupational Safety and Health Administ

FAR
Federal Acquisition Regulation

DFARS
Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

AFARS
Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 3180–R
Personnel Screening and Evaluation Record

DA Form 4515
Personnel Reliability Program Record Identifier

DA Label 164
Nuclear/Chemical Personnel Record Label

Section IV
Referenced Forms

DA Form 2–1
Personnel Qualification Record-Part II

DA Form 873
Certificate of Clearance and/or Security Determination

DA Form 5247–R
Request for Security Determination

DA Form 5248–R
Report of Unfavorable Information or Suspension of Access

DD Form 836
Special Instructions for Motor Vehicle Drivers

DD Form 398–2
DOD National Agency Questionnaire

DD Form 626
Motor Vehicle Inspection

DD Form 1387–2
Special Handling Data/Certification

FD Form 258
Applicant Fingerprint Card

SF 171
Personal Qualification Statement

SF 600
Health Record-Chronological Record of Medical Care

Appendix B
Designation of Chemical Agents and Categories

B–1. Introduction
This appendix lists and categorizes the specific chemical agentsthat are controlled under the Army Chemical Surety Program.

Table B–1
Specific Chemical Agents/Precursors Considered as ChemicalAgents.

No.	A. Toxic Chemicals	CAS Registry Number
(1)	O-Alkyl (≤C_{10}, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, N-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates	
	e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	107-44-8
	Soman: O-Pinalcolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	96-64-0
(2)	O-Alkyl (≤C_{10}, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates	
	e.g. Tabun: O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate	77-81-6
(3)	O-Alkyl (H or ≤C_{10}, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated orprotonated salts	
	e.g. VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	50782-69-9
(4)	Sulfur mustards	
	2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide	2625-76-5
	Mustard gas: Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide	505-60-2
	Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane	63869-13-6
	Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane	3563-36-8
	1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane	63905-10-2
	1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane	not assigned
	1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane	not assigned
	Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether	63918-90-1
	Q-Mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether	63918-89-8
(5)	Lewisites	
	Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinyldichloroarsine	541-25-3
	Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine	40334-69-8
	Lewisite 3: Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine	40334-70-1
(6)	Nitrogen mustards	
	HN1: Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine	538-07-8
	HN2: Bis(2-chloroethyl)methlyamine	51-75-2
	HN3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	555-77-1
	B. Precursors	
(7)	Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides	
	e.g. DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride	676-99-3
(8)	O-Alkyl (H or ≤C_{10}, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl	

Table B–1
Specific Chemical Agents/Precursors Considered as ChemicalAgents.—Continued

No.	A. Toxic Chemicals	CAS Registry Number
	(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and correspondingalkylated or protonatedsalts e.g. QL: O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethly methylphosphonite	57856-11-8
(9)	Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	1445-76-7
(10)	Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate	7040-57-5

B–2. Categories of Chemical Agent

a. Category I. Chemical agentmaterial as components of weapon systems whichcontain munitions or explosives, are in bulk form, or contained in binarychemical munitions loaded with both components as specified below.

(1) Rockets
(2) Land mines
(3) One ton containers (nerve agents)
(4) Projectiles and mortars
(5) Bombs
(6) Binary munitions or intermediates with bothcomponents uploaded or located together.
(7) Other chemical agents as components of chemicalweapons systems which contain explosives.
(8) Agent filled spray tanks.

b. Category II. All other chemicalagent material including bulk non-nerveagents stored in one ton containers less those items described below.

c. Category III. All researchchemical agent quantities and concentrationsthat exceed the chemical surety threshold quantity levels(Table 9-2,Chapter 10) and RDTE dilute solutions (Table 9-1, Chapter 9) authorized foruse in RDTE projects, surveillance programs, intelligence evaluation, or scheduled training programs.

B–3. Non-Surety Chemical Material

The following chemical agents listed in paragraph B-2, due to theirrelative non-lethal characteristics, are considered not within the scope of the ArmyChemical Surety Program when configured or stored as listed:

a. Binary component precursors when storedseparately.

b. Neat chemical agents in quantities not exceeding threshold quantities(see Table 9-2, chapter 9).

c. Chemical agents diluted to concentrations considered RDTE dilutesolutions (see Table 9-1, Chapter 9).

d. Material contaminated with unrecoverable chemical agents (e.g.,contaminated dirt, ground water, neutralent, filters, and wood).

B–4. Supplemental Guidance

a. Experimental chemical agent material is not considered as chemical agentwithin the scope of the Army Chemical Surety Program but will be controlledper Chapter 9.

b. Industrial chemicals formerly used as fills for chemical weapons are notconsidered as chemical agent under the scope of the Army Chemical SuretyProgram and will be controlled consistent with industrial safety practices.

c. Munitions filled with industrial chemicals are not considered as chemicalagents or chemical weapons under the Army Chemical Surety Program.

Appendix C
Chemical Surety Program Management Control Evaluation Checklist: HQDA,MACOM, and Installation Level

C–1.

Function: Chemical Surety Program Establishment

C–2.

Purpose: To assist HQDA, MACOM, and Installation staff elements inevaluating their key management controls. It is not intended to cover allcontrols.

C–3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of management controls (e.g.document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation,other). Answers which indicate control problems must be explained (andcorrective action indicated) in supporting documentation. These controls mustbe evaluated in accordance with the schedule in the Management Control Plan.

C–4. Test Questions

a. Have uniform DA policies for the scope and responsibilities of the ArmyChemical Surety Program been established and are they coordinated with allaffected or interested DOD elements and activities? (HQDA ONLY)

b. Are policies updated as needed to reflect changes in public law and DODguidance to ensure mission compatibility. (HQDA ONLY)

c. Have chemical accident and incident response and assistance (CAIRA), andChemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP), policies andstandards been established? (ALL)

d. Are CAIRA and CSEPP exercise evaluations reviewed to identify weaknessesand improvements? (ALL)

e. Is the Physical Security Program per AR 190–59, Chemical AgentSecurity Program. (MACOM, and INSTALLATIONS)

f. Is the Personnel Reliability Program perchapter 2, AR 50–6, Chemical Surety. (MACOM, and INSTALLATIONS)

g. Is the movement of chemical agents perchapter 3, AR 50–6, ChemicalSurety. (ALL)

h. Is the Occupational Safety and Health Program For Chemical Agents perchapter 5, AR 50–6, Chemical Surety. (ALL)

i. Are all counterintelligence and operations security programs andprocedures per chapter 6, AR 50–6, Chemical Surety. (ALL)

j. Is the chemical surety evaluation program perchapter 7, AR 50–6,Chemical Surety. (ALL)

k. Are all contractors' operated chemical agentprograms per chapter 8, AR50–6, Chemical Agent. (ALL)

l. Are all research chemical agents operations perchapter 9, AR 50–6,Chemical Surety. (ALL)

m. Are all chemical warfare material (RCWM)recovery plans per chapter 10, AR50–6, Chemical Surety. (ALL)

n. Are all accountability procedures per chapter11, AR 50–6, ChemicalSurety. (ALL)

o. Are all the procedures, and chemical agent safety programs per AR386–61, The Army Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Program, and DA Pam381–61, Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards. (ALL)

p. Are all the chemical safety, surety, and security programs per all MACOMrelated directives, and regulations. (MACOM, and INSTALLATIONS)

C–5.

This checklist supersedes the checklist for AR 50–6, Combat ForcesOperations/Chemical Activities, previously published in DA Circular11–92–1. For assistance in responding to questions, contact thefunctional proponent.

C–6.
COMMENTS: Help make this a better review tool. Submit comments to thefunctional proponent: HQDA (DAMO–FDB) WASH DC 20310–0430.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

ACSIM
Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management

ADAPCP
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program

ADT
active duty for training

AEC
Army Environmental Center

AEL
airborne exposure limit

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AOC
Army Operations Center

ARSTAF
Army Staff

ASA(ILE)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, andEnvironment)

CAI
chemical accident or incident

CAIRA
chemical accident or incident response and assistance

CAT
crisis action team

CBDCOM
U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command

CCF
U.S. Army Central Personnel Clearance Facility

CDPR
chemical duty position roster

CDR
commander

CERCLA
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CI
counterintelligence

CINC
Commander-in-Chief

CME
chemical management evaluation

COCO
contractor-owned, contractor-operated

CONUS
continental United States

COR
contracting officer's representative

CPA
Chief of Public Affairs

CPO
civilian personnel office

CSDP
Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program

CSEPP
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

CSI
chemical surety inspection

CWC
Chemical Warfare Convention

DA
Department of the Army

DAIG
DA Inspector General

DCSINT
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DCX
direction and control exercise

DDESB
Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board

DERP
Defense Environmental Restoration Program

DF
chemical agent symbol for the binary precursor methylphosphonicdifloride

DIS
Defense Investigative Service

DISCO
Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office

DOD
Department of Defense

DOI
Department of Interior

DOIM
Director of Information Management

DOT
Department of Transportation

ENTNAC
Entrance National Agency Check

EOC
emergency operations center

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EPA
Environmental Protection Agency

EPZ
emergency planning zone

FEMA
Federal Emergency Management Agency

FOA
field operating agency

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FPM
federal personnel manual

FSX
full scale exercise

FUDS
formerly used defense site

GB
chemical agent symbol for the nerve agent Sarin

GB2
chemical agent symbol for the binary GB

GOCO
government-owned, contractor-operated

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IDS
Intrusion Detection System

IG
inspector general

INSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

IOC
Industrial Operations Command

IRF
initial response force

IRZ
immediate response zone

MACOM
major Army command

MAT
medical augmentation team

MCAT
medical chemical advisory team

MCE
maximum credible event

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

MI
military intelligence

MINICAM
Miniature Continuous Air Monitoring System

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MOS
military occupational specialty

MPRJ
Military Personnel Records Jacket, U.S. Army

MRDC
U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command

MRICD
U.S. Army Medical Institute of Chemical Defense

MRT
medical response team

MSC
major subordinate command

MTOE
modification table of organization and equipment

NAC
national agency check

NACI
national agency check and written inquiries

NCA
national command authority

NCP
National Contingency Plan

NDA
national defense area

NIOSH
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NM
chemical agent symbol for the binary precursor dimethylpolysulfide

OCONUS
outside continental United States

OCPA
Office of the Chief of Public Affairs

ODCSOPS
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OJT
on-the-job training

OMC
operating maintenance contractor

OMPF
official military personnel file

OPA
chemical agent symbol for the binary precursor isopropyl alcohol withamine

OPF
official personnel folder

OPM
Office of Personnel Management

OPSEC
operations security

OSC
on-scene coordinator

PA
physician's assistant

PAZ
protective action zone

PCS
permanent change of station

PERSCOM
U.S. Total Army Personnel Command

PMFVS
Protective Mask Fit Validation System

PR
periodic reinvestigation

PRP
personnel reliability program

PRPAS
personnel reliability program assignment status

PSI
personnel security investigation

QL
chemical agent symbol for the binary precursor O,O'-ethyl(2-isopropyl amino ethyl) methylphosphonite

RCRA
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

R&D
research and development

RCWM
recovered chemical warfare material

RDA
research, development and acquisition

RDTE
research, development, test, and evaluation

REPSHIPS
reports of shipments

ROTC
Reserve Officers Training Corps

SARA
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SECDEF
Secretary of Defense

SOP
standing operating procedure

SRF
service response force

SRFX
service response force exercise

SSBI
single scope background investigation

SSN
social security number

TDA/MTDA
table of distribution and allowances/modification table ofdistribution andallowances.

TEO
technical escort officer

TEU
U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit

TIG
The Inspector General

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

TWA
time weighted average

UCMJ
Uniform Code of Military Justice

UIC
unit identification code

USACE
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USADACS
U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School

USAISEC
U.S. Army Information Systems Engineering Command

USANCA
U.S. Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency

USARPAC
U.S. Army Pacific

USATEU
U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit

VX
chemical agent symbol for the nerve agent VX

VX2
chemical agent symbol for the binary VX

Section II
Terms

Access
Close physical proximity to a chemical agent in a container ormunition under circumstances that could provide an opportunity to acquire, release,tamper with, damage, or come in direct contact with the chemical agent.Normally, a person would not be considered to have access if an escort orguard were provided for either the person or the chemical agent when theperson is in close proximity of it.

Accessible form
Undiluted agent in surety quantities that has not been decontaminatedorneutralized, and that could possibly be removed for unauthorized purposes.Includes agent in munitions, in bulk, and in laboratory containers.

Accountability
The obligation to keep accurate records of property, documents, orfunds.Accountability is concerned primarily with records and does not necessarilyimply actual possession.

Administrative (levy) screening
For a person on orders directing reassignment to a chemical suretydutyposition, a determination by the losing organization that the person issuitable and acceptable to perform PRP duties.

Binary chemical munitions
Munitions designed to use two relatively non lethal chemicals thatcombineonly during functioning of the weapon system to produce a chemical agentfor release on target.

Binary precursors
The chemicals that combine to produce binary chemical agents.Examples of two common chemical agent ingredients are as follows:

a. The precursors for binary GB (GB2) aremethylphosphonic difluoride(DF) and isopropyl alcohol with an amine added (OPA).

b. The precursors for binary VX (VX2) are O,O'-ethyl(2-diisopropylaminoethyl) methylphosphonite (QL) and dimethylpolysulfide (NM).

Binary munition components
The parts which form the binary munition and contain the binaryprecursors.When assembled, they become Category I chemical agent material under the ArmyChemical Surety Program.

a. Critical component-the binary component of amunition (M20 DF Canister, BLU–80/B Bomb Body, XM277 Injector Assembly) that contains the lesscommon chemical that is the essential ingredient for the formation of thelethal agent.

b. Non critical component-the binary component (M21OPA Canister,MXU–695/B Ballonet, MLRS Rocket Pod) that contains the more commonchemical used in a binary munition.

Buddy-aid
The administration of a chemical agent antidote to a personexhibitingsymptoms of severe chemical agent poisoning when that person is unableto administer self-aid.

Certification
A determination by a certifying official that an individual meets thepersonnel reliability criteria established for assignment to a PRP position.

Certifying official
For military and DA civilian personnel, the immediate commander or ifcivilservice, the immediate supervisor (minimum grade GS–10 or equivalent)responsible for the operation or security, or both, of chemical agent. ForArmy contractor personnel, the Army COR designated by the contracting officeris the certifying official. The certifying official certifies that personnelbeing considered for assignment to chemical duties meet the qualificationrequirements of the PRP.

Chemical agent
A chemical substance listed in Appendix B that is intended for use inmilitary operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through itsphysiological properties. Excluded from consideration are industrial chemicals,riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and flame.

Chemical agent accountable officer
That person designated to keep inventory records for chemical agentsfromcreation to destruction.

Chemical agent material
A quantity of chemical agent, or other substance or materialcontaminated withchemical agent.

Chemical accident/incident (CAI)
Chemical events involving chemical agent material.

a. Chemical accident. A chemical event resultingfrom non deliberate actswhere safety is of primary concern.

b. Chemical incident. A chemical event resultingfrom deliberate acts(terrorism or criminal) where security is of concern.

Chemical management evaluation (CME)
An evaluation conducted by TIG or MACOM IG of chemical operationswith inquiryinto the chemical functions and responsibilities of staff agencies, inspectionteams, major and intermediate command levels, and assistance teams to determinemanagement, systemic, or functional problem areas in the chemical programattributable to any echelon.

Chemical surety
A system of safety and control measures designed to provideprotection to thelocal population, workers, and the environment by ensuring that chemical agentoperations are conducted safely; that chemical agents are secure; and thatpersonnel involved in those operations meet the highest standards ofreliability.

Chemical surety inspection
An inspection of a chemical surety organization conducted by TIG todetermine thecapability of the organization to perform specific tasks involving chemicalagentmaterial and associated equipment; provide security of chemical agent material;provide safety for the worker, the public, and the environment; and ensure thereliability of its chemical surety program.

Chemical weapon
A munition or projectile filled with chemical agent materialmanufactured for the purpose of conducting chemical warfare.

Complementary binary precursors
Both the critical and non critical precursors of a binary chemicalagent (such as DF and OPA, or QL and NM).

Contracting office
The organization that has primary responsibility for awarding,monitoring, administering, and ensuring compliance with the contract, especially pertaining to the chemical surety program.

Critical binary precursors
DF and QL (see binary precursors).

Custody
Responsibility for the control of, transfer and movement of, andaccess to chemical agent material. Custody may or may not includeaccountability.

Decontamination
The process of decreasing the amount of chemical agent on any person,object, or area by absorbing, neutralizing, destroying, ventilating, orremoving chemical agents.

Deficiency
A variance from prescribed procedures or criteria prescribed intechnical manuals or other applicable regulations or publications.

Demilitarization
The mutilation, destruction, or neutralization of chemical agentmaterial, rendering it harmless and ineffectual for military purposes.

Dilute solution
Chemical agents which have been reduced in strength (less than neat)by admixture (dilution). (See RDTE dilute solution.)

Emergency disposal
Immediate transportation and treatment or destruction of chemicalagents or munitions when the senior explosive ordnance disposal persondetermines the health or safety of any person is clearly endangered. Emergencytreatment operations may be conducted free of the prior approval restrictionimposed by 50 USC 1512 and this regulation.

Exclusion area
The area immediately surrounding one or more receptacles in whichchemical agents are contained. Normally, the boundaries of an exclusion areaare the walls, floor, and ceiling of a storage structure, secure container, ora barrier that establishes the boundary of the exclusion area (such as an iglooor a fence). The inside of a chemical secure container is an exclusion area. Inthe absence of positive measures, access into the exclusion area constitutesaccess to the chemical agent.

Experimental chemical agents
A chemical substance being developed, altered, or tested as apotential threat agent for development of defensive measures or for theintended use of military employment to kill or incapacitate an adversary.

Explosive ordnance disposal
The detection, identification, field evaluations, rendering safe,recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance or munitions.

Explosive ordnance disposal procedures
Those particular courses or modes of action for access to, recovery,render safe, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous materielassociated with an EOD incident.

Factor affecting operations
A situation, condition, or deficiency that may or may not beattributable to the inspected organization but significantly affects theorganization's ability to perform its chemical surety mission. It may pertainto such matters as command guidance; the adequacy of support; the availabilityor condition of facilities; the status of personnel, equipment, materiel, maintenance, or training; the provision of a safe and secure environment forchemical agent material; or the capability to adequately respond to a CAI.

First aid
Any one-time treatment, and any follow-up visit for the purpose ofobservation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which donot ordinarily require medical care. Such one-time treatment, and follow-upvisit for observation, or the use of (up to three) atropine sulfateauto-injectors (MK–1 nerve agent antidote kit), is considered first aid, even though provided by a physician or registered medical professionalpersonnel.

Industrial chemical
Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operationsor research, by industry, government, or academia. These chemicals are notprimarily manufacturesd for the specific purpose of producing human casualtiesor rendering equipment, facilities, or areas dangerous for use by man. Hydrogencyanide (AC), cyanogen chloride (CK), phosgene (CG), methylphosphonicdiflouride (DF), and O-ethyl (2-isopropyl aminoethyl) methylphosphonite (QL)are considered industrial chemicals.

Initial response force
An emergency actions organization tasked to provide first response toa CAI at an installation assigned a chemical surety mission or in the publicdomain. Under the command of the installation commander or the commander of thenearest Army installation, the IRF is composed of command and control elementsand emergency teams capable of providing emergency medical services andinitiating those actions necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate hazards topublic health and safety or to the environment. Depending on the severity ofthe CAI, the IRF is capable of initiating environmental restoration activitiesfor completion under the installation restoration program.

Interim certification
Same as "certification," except performance of duty issubject to the restrictions of paragraph 3–5a pending receipt of theresults of a new PSI.

Intrusion detection system
A security system consisting of one or more sensors capable ofdetecting one or more types of phenomena, signal media, annunciators, andenergy source for signaling the entry or attempted entry of a person or othertarget into the area protected by the system.

Leaker
Munition or overpack from which chemical agent escapes.

Leaking munition
Munitions from which there has been a confirmed detection of chemicalagent outside the munition body or bulk storage container.

Limited area
The area immediately surrounding one or more exclusion areas.Normally, the area between the boundaries of the exclusion areas and theperimeter boundary (such as the inner fence at a storage depot or inside of alaboratory room where chemical agent material is stored in chemical securecontainers.

Maximum credible event
The worst single event that could occur at any time with maximalrelease of chemical agent from a munition, bulk container, or process as aresult of an unintended, unplanned or accidental occurrence. The event must berealistic with reasonable probability of occurrence.

Most probable event
The worst potential mishap likely to occur during routine handling,storage, maintenance, or surveillance operations, which results in the releaseof agent and exposure of personnel.

National defense area
An area established on non-Federal lands located within the UnitedStates, its possessions or territories for the purposes of safeguardingclassified defense information or protecting DoD equipment or material.

National Response Center
A joint EPA and Coast Guard Communications Center that takes thelegally required reports of oil or hazardous substance spills or releases at orabove the reportable quantities and communicates these to the pre designatedOSC for action.

Neat agent equivalent
The actual volume of chemical agents that will be formed when twoseparate volumes of that agent's precursors are mixed. The resulting chemicalagent is deemed to be pure for purposes of accountability and for determiningstorage limits.

Neat chemical agentA non diluted,
full-strength (as manufactured) chemical agent. Achemical agent manufactured by the binary synthesis route will also beconsidered a neat agent regardless of purity. See table 10–2, Chapter 10and Appendix B.

Neat research chemical agent
Chemical agents listed in appendix B used in RDA in small quantities.See Table 10–2, Appendix B for specific quantities.

Neutralization
The act of altering chemical, physical, and toxicological propertiesto render the chemical agent ineffective for use as intended.

Non surety chemical material
Chemical agents with relatively non-lethal

characteristics notconsidered within the scope of the Army Chemical Surety Program

Off-post
The area outside the boundaries of a military installation orfacility.

Off-site
The area surrounding the on-site area.

On-scene coordinator
The Federal official pre designated by EPA or the USCG to coordinateand direct Federal responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the officialdesignated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions undersubpart E of the National Contingency Plan (NCP). DoD and DOE are included asOSC under subpart E. (The IRF or SRF commander is the DA OSC for a CAI.

On-site
An area around the scene of a chemical event under operationalcontrol of the OSC, technical escort officer, or the commander of the IRF or SRF. It includes any area established as an NDA.

Operations security
The protection of military operations and activities resulting fromthe identification and subsequent elimination or control of intelligenceindicators (vulnerabilities) that are susceptible to hostile exploitation by anadversary.

Periodic surveillance
A close watch or observation, either electronic, mechanical, human,or any combination sufficiently frequent and adequate to make known any attemptto gain access to or unauthorized possession or control of chemical suretymateriel.

Personal protective equipment
Protective clothing and equipment used to protect an individual fromthe effects of chemical agents.

PRP administration official
A contractor employed in a supervisory position and approved by theCOR to facilitate the management of the PRP at the contractor facility, byperforming duties normally performed by the certifying official except for thedecision making functions of determining PRP suitability, certain temporary restrictions based on medical conditions, and PRP disqualification. when theCOR is not physically stationed at the facility.

PRP monitor
An individual appointed by the certifying official to assist in theday to day administrative functions of the PRP.

RDA contractor
Contractor performing work related to the research, development, testing or acquisition of equipment or information.

RDTE dilute solution
Solutions of chemical agents in concentrations and quantities reduced by admixture (dilution) to levels which present significantly reduced hazards.

RDTE surveillance and training quantity
A quantity of chemical agent which is required for authorized RDTE projects, for specific surveillance programs to obtain data concerning chemicalagent material life cycle, or for scheduled training purposes.

Recovered chemical warfare material
Chemical agent material and/or associated equipment and surroundingcontaminated media discovered either by chance or during deliberate real estaterecovery/restoration operations that was previously disposed of as waste. RCWMis classified as hazardous waste and not within the scope of the Army ChemicalSurety Program.

Reportable quantities
For any CERCLA hazardous substance, the reportable quantity established in table 302.4 of 40 CFR, Part 302, for such substance; for anyother substances, the reportable quantity is 1 pound. (For chemical suretyagents it is 1 pound.)

Reviewing official
The immediate supervisor of a certifying official.

Self-aid
Administering a chemical agent antidote to oneself upon experiencing early symptoms of chemical agent poisoning.

Service response force
A DA-level emergency response organization, commanded by a general officer, capable of performing and sustaining the CAIRA mission. The SRF iscomposed of the IRF and follow-on forces consisting of a staff and specializedteams from various agencies and organizations involved in the response to andrecovery from a CAI.

Research chemical agent
Chemical agent material used for the purposes of RDA. These include RDTE dilute solutions, experimental chemical agents, and neat chemical agents.

Technical escort
Individuals technically qualified and properly equipped to accompany designated materiel which requires a high degree of safety and security during shipment.

Temporary exclusion area
The area immediately surrounding chemical agent material that hasbeen removed from its secure container, storage structure, storage area, orother authorized storage configuration. In the absence of positive measures toprevent physical access by unauthorized persons; access to the temporary exclusion area constitutes access to chemical agent.

Threshold levels
Quantities of neat research chemical agent which, when exceeded, require more stringent controls in the areas of safety, security, and/ oraccountability within the Army Chemical Surety Program.

Two-person rule
A system designed to prohibit access by an individual to chemicalagent by requiring the presence at all times of at least two authorizedpersonnel, each capable of performing first aid in case of exposure to chemicalagent or detecting incorrect or unauthorized procedures with respect to thetask being performed. Each person must be familiar with applicable safety andsecurity requirements.

Unsafe environment
A deviation from a safe environment that could cause a CAI.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms
This section contains no entry.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and by subtopicwithin topic. Topics and subtopics are identified by paragraph number.

PERSONNEL SCREENING AND EVALUATION RECORD

For use of this form, see AR 50-5/6; the proponent agency is DCSOPS

A. NAME OF INDIVIDUAL (Last, First, MI)	B. GRADE	C. SSN

PART I - INITIAL INTERVIEW

A. The interview required by AR 50-5/6 has been conducted by the certifying official or designated representative
Screen per ☐ AR 50-5 ☐ AR 50-6

B. NAME OF INTERVIEWER	C. GRADE	D. SIGNATURE	E. DATE

PART II - PERSONNEL RECORDS SCREENING

A. Personnel records have been reviewed per AR 50-5/6. Information which may preclude assignment to the PRP ☐ is ☐ is not attached
This individual has a security clearance of ☐ Confidential ☐ Secret ☐ Top Secret that is based on ☐ (ENTNAC) (NAC) (NACI) ☐ (BI) (SBI) completed on

B. NAME OF SCREENING OFFICIAL	C. GRADE	D. SIGNATURE	E. DATE

PART III - MEDICAL RECORDS SCREENING

A. Medical records have been reviewed per AR 50-5/6. Information which may preclude assignment to the PRP ☐ is ☐ is not attached.

B. NAME OF SCREENING OFFICIAL	C. GRADE	D. SIGNATURE	E. DATE

PART IV - CERTIFYING OFFICIAL'S EVALUATION

A. Individual has been screened per AR 50-5/6. After thorough review of information provided, I find this individual ☐ suitable ☐ unsuitable for the PRP (AR 600-37 complied with.)

B. NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	C. GRADE	D. SIGNATURE	E. DATE

PART V - CONTINUING EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT BRIEFING

A. This individual is to be placed under continuing evaluation per AR 50-5/6. I have briefed this individual per AR 50-5/6 for ☐ training/levy or ☐ assignment to a ☐ nuclear ☐ chemical duty position

B. ORGANIZATION	C. INDIVIDUAL'S SIGNATURE	D. CERTIFYING OFFICIAL'S SIGNATURE	E. DATE

PART VI - TEMPORARY DISQUALIFICATION

THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS TEMPORARILY DISQUALIFIED
ON *(Date) (Pencil Entry)*

PART VII - ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINATION

INDIVIDUAL'S PRP STATUS ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATED
ON *(Date)*

PART VIII - PERMANENT DISQUALIFICATION *(This Section To Be Completed Only Upon Permanent Disqualification.)*

A. Status at time of disqualification
- ☐ 1 Being screened for PRP
- ☐ 2 Attending Service school or training
- ☐ 3. Assigned to
  - ☐ a. critical nuclear duty position
  - ☐ b controlled nuclear duty position
  - ☐ c chemical duty position
- ☐ 4 Loss of PRP-related MOS (Appendix C, AR 50-5)

B. Reason for permanent disqualification
- ☐ 1 Alcohol abuse
- ☐ 2. Drug abuse Type used ☐ Narcotics ☐ Depressants ☐ Stimulants ☐ Cannabis ☐ Hallucinogen.
- ☐ 3 Negligence/delinquency in duty performance
- ☐ 4 Court martial/civilian convictions.
- ☐ 5 Physical/mental condition
- ☐ 6. Poor attitude/lack of motivation
- ☐ 7 Other

C Rationale for disqualification

D. NAME, GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	E. SIGNATURE	F. UIC	G. DATE

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